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PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY.—LECTURE on the BERBER TRIBES OF NORTH AFRICA by Mr. G. B. MICHELL, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, TUESDAY, January 20, 5 P.M., Sir H. H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., in the Chair.

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And down it goes, be it little or much,

writes the poet. But the patch of tar on the shoulder of the coat does not materially affect our views of the history which Nelson helped to make. Of all "the abundance of origins, records, of monographs, and works of detail that have been published within the last fifty years," how much has availed to reverse the belief held by our grandfathers touching any of the broad epoch-making facts of history? The editors seem to look forward to a time when it will be possible to obtain "ultimate history"; we venture to think that that will be when it is possible to obtain universal assent to every proposition in which the word "right" or the word "wrong" forms the predicate. "The student of history," said Lord Acton, in that noble inaugural lecture which we should have liked to see reprinted in the forefront of this book, "is the politician with his face turned backwards"; and he presently showed the bearing of this statement by a quotation from Burke: "The principles of true politics are those of morality enlarged." Nay, we are not wholly without experience of a school of thought which holds that even the admitted righteousness of a course of action is no valid reason for following it. When men have finally settled whether reason or force, conscience or self-interest, virtue or *virtù*, is to be supreme, then, and not till then, shall we get the ultimate history, if the "competing historians" will allow it. Meantime the gradual disclosure of documents will at least provide a constant supply of fresh weapons to the respective armouries of combatants on either side.

Few readers, we imagine, will be inclined to find fault with this history on the score of the epoch which has been taken as its starting-point, or to demur greatly to Lord Acton's dictum, in the lecture already quoted, that "modern history" is "that which begins four hundred years ago." One may, perhaps, be a little sorry that so much prominence was given to the tiresome and rather question-begging term "Renaissance"; but even the great champion of the unity of history was constrained to admit that "the revival of learning in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries marks one of the great epochs in the history of the mind of man"; that "that age was an age when the spirit of man cast away trammels by which it had long been fettered." It is best, perhaps, to leave it at that, and not to labour too much the contrast between the "modern" and the "medieval" attitudes towards affairs, lest we some day arouse the scorn of those

Che questo tempo chiameranno antico,

of the "ultimate" historian, let us say. Above all, let it be clearly recognized that a good deal which in this connexion is true of the continent of Europe does not apply to England; where, for instance, "the frank recognition of nationality, and all that it involves," which in his introductory note the late Bishop of London claims as a "great distinction" of the newer order of things, was in full force long before the earliest date ever assigned to the Renaissance.

One rather obvious drawback to the plan of writing history by the co-operation of specialists in particular subjects or periods is that the specialist in one period, owing, no doubt, to the necessity for mastering the

enormous amount of material now at his disposal, has little time left for getting more than a very superficial acquaintance with other periods. The inconvenience of this shows itself when he begins to generalize and compare. Thus Mr. E. J. Payne, who writes the first two chapters, 'The Age of Discovery' and 'The New World,' and overflows with information on those topics, observes, in discussing Montaigne's 'Essay on the Cannibals,' that the views there expressed "accorded with a feeling...of revolt against the hollow pageantry, the rigid social and political forms, the grasping at an empty show of power and dignity, which marked mediæval life." One can hardly accept this as a "convincing" generalization. Social and political rigidity are not what one first thinks of in connexion with, say, mediæval Florence, nor grasping at an empty show of power with either Barbarossa and his grandson or the cities and Popes who opposed them. Hollow pageantry, again, one would say, was far more characteristic of the Renaissance than of the less self-conscious Middle Ages.

That differences of opinion, both as to facts and as to the manner of regarding them, should be found among the contributors to a work on these lines, is equally unavoidable, though no doubt less injurious to its educational value. If Mr. Armstrong, in his chapter on 'Savonarola,' which is one of the luxuries in the volume—Mr. Armstrong is a writer who possesses the gift of making his readers feel as if what he is telling them was being really drawn out of their own knowledge—if he says of the "Burning of the Vanities" that "it is impossible to tell whether objects of permanent value were destroyed," evidently thinking himself that something of the sort probably was the case; while Dr. Barry appears to follow Capponi in believing that nothing was destroyed that was not all the better for destruction—this may be due to a divergence of opinion as to the legitimate domain of art. Nor, perhaps, is there more than verbal incompatibility between Dr. Barry's view that the crusading enthusiasm of Æneas Sylvius was "a vain idea, inappropriate to the conditions of the age," and that of Dr. Barry (again) that "it denoted some far-off touch of greatness." There is, however, a somewhat more serious discrepancy between Dr. Barry and the Master of Peterhouse on the subject of the Beghards of the Low Countries; for while the latter tells us that they "had little to say against the doctrines of the Church of Rome," the former holds that they and their like were "ecstatic, perhaps antinomian fraternities, condemned by Pope John XXII., and abhorred of all good Catholics." These little irregularities of surface, after all, do but reflect the light at slightly varying angles, a process which notoriously adds pleasure to the contemplation of many works both of nature and of art. There is, too, a certain satisfaction, when one has read all about a transaction in one chapter from the point of view of its writer, in coming across the same elsewhere more casually introduced, and pointing, perhaps, a different moral. A good example is the mention—by Dr. Barry, writing on 'Catholic Europe,' and Mr. H. C. Lea on 'The Eve of the Reformation'—of the

conflict between Sigismund of Tyrol and Cardinal Cusanus. By the first it is introduced as an episode in the career of Cusanus, who is treated at some length as the model Churchman of his day, trained in the school of Christian mysticism, but capable of playing a great part as administrator and reformer. In Mr. Lea's chapter it is referred to incidentally among other indications of the growing alienation of Germany from Rome. Why, by the way, has neither of these learned writers included in his bibliography such a book as Prof. Jäger's 'Geschichte der Landständischen Verfassung Tirols,' which has much to say not only on the Sigismund-Cusanus affair, but also on the general history of the times as it affected what was then by no means an unimportant corner of Europe? If it be because the work is already included in the bibliography to a much earlier chapter, we can only say that, in the absence of any index to the various bibliographies, any rule, if such there be, against the introduction more than once of a particular work is hardly favourable to the student who is in search of information on a special period or topic. There are other points connected with the construction of the bibliographies which may lead some readers to echo the Spanish king's sentiments on the Creation.

A more serious defect is the extreme inadequacy of the index. We are promised, no doubt, a full index to the whole work when it is completed; but surely, if there is to be any index at all to each separate volume, the least the reader has a right to expect is the inclusion of every proper name with a reference to every place where it occurs. In a book like this, where "what in one volume or one chapter constitutes the main subject, in another may form a digression or furnish an illustration," it is especially necessary for the student to have the means of tracking a person through the various incidents in which he was concerned. Names form, after all, the effective catchwords for events. Bartolommeo d' Alviano, for example, is mentioned several times; only one of them appears in the index. Mr. Leathes, by the way, has forgotten to notice one of his many opportune arrivals—that on the Garigliano, which virtually decided the defeat of his subsequent allies, the French. Cardinal Capistrano does not appear at all. No doubt if one went further through the alphabet many more omissions would be found. Has each writer made his own index?

The making of the final index, if it is to give the book its full possible value, will be no light task. It will have not only to bring together names of men and places, but also by judicious grouping of subjects to enable the student to profit by the opportunity which the manner of its construction affords for comparing different aspects of the same topic. Thus, to take the first instance that occurs, Dr. Bury, writing on 'The Ottoman Conquest,' notes among the obstacles to a new crusade the fact that "with the growth of 'humanism' the old kind of religious enthusiasm had passed away." This clearly must be considered by any one who is studying the effect of humanism on Christendom, in conjunction with a sentence separated from

it by nearly the whole length of the volume:—

"The inveterate quarrel.....between men of letters and philosophers who seek wisdom by process of dialectics must not be overlooked, when we read the judgments of the later humanists on a scholasticism that they despised without always understanding it."

It will need an indexer a good deal above the ordinary professional level to ensure that such passages as these and a score of others are brought into due conjunction. We hope, too, that the general index will be allowed a volume to itself. Nothing is more tiresome in a small way than to have to handle two large volumes whenever one wants to find a reference—and the last volume is apt to be the fattest of the family. It would be a luxury, also, if between the same covers a few *Beilagen* could be included, such as maps, genealogical and chronological tables, and suchlike. "In for a penny, in for a pound," is a good proverb.

Italy, for reasons pointed out in the preface and not obscure to any student of the time, occupies a prominent place in the volume. Besides Mr. Armstrong's chapter already mentioned, special attention may be called to Mr. Burd's masterly account of Machiavelli and his teaching. Dr. Garnett on 'Rome and the Temporal Power' is very readable, though less profound. When he says that Savonarola, in encouraging the expedition of Charles VIII., "might plead the precedent of Dante for the ruinous error of inviting a deliverer from beyond the Alps," he seems to misunderstand Dante's political views. If Savonarola wanted to pray the 'De Monarchia' in aid, he should have called in Maximilian; funny as the notion seems to us now, it would certainly have had Dante's ghost's approval.

Mr. Butler Clarke has had to encounter the difficulty that the Renaissance never obtained any considerable hold upon Spain. When his chapter begins, the Catholic kings were preparing for the final attack upon the Moors, in which their followers were animated by the passions of the Crusaders of two centuries before; and a few years after the period at which his contribution closes the Counter-Reformation took shape and rapidly destroyed the incipient movement. Even Ximenes, who, no doubt, did much for philology, cared far more for theology, and, as Mr. Clarke rightly remarks, the chief purpose of his magnificent foundation at Alcalá "was the study of the Holy Scriptures." Mr. Clarke has furnished a clear and succinct narrative of events, which is worthy of much commendation. His tone is judicious and his narrative impartial; but it is, perhaps, a pity he has not paid more attention to Antonio de Lebrija, who was one of the most important of the early humanists, and, as a critic, was greatly in advance of his time, yet has never met with adequate recognition.

Sir Richard Jebb's chapter on 'The Classical Renaissance' is, as might be expected, an example of learning imparted with all possible literary charm. As a sketch of the growth of classical study it could not easily be surpassed. We cannot quite agree with him that "it was chiefly, if not wholly, his *Canzoniere* that earned Petrarch the laurel crown," for less than half the *Canzoniere* had

then been written. It is not easy to say on what Petrarch's reputation at that comparatively early point in his career did rest. We venture a query concerning the use of Turnebus as a Latinization of Turnèbe. The great scholar's original name is generally given as Tournæbœuf, and as there is more than one place of that name in Normandy, besides a Tournibus or two, it seems more reasonable to adhere to that. French surnames are usually local when one runs them down, and surely Turnèbe is impossible in that capacity.

It is a little surprising to find that Prof. Tout supposes Maximilian to have been really buried at Innsbruck. The first thing that every visitor to that town has to learn is that its chief ornament, the most gorgeous of all sepulchral monuments, is a cenotaph, and that the Emperor in truth lies at the obscure Wiener Neustadt.

The only serious regret, apart from our complaint as to indexing, we have to express in regard to this great work is that what we can only call a pedantic accuracy should have been allowed to govern the spelling of proper names. It is bad enough to find the "Great Captain" whom all subsequent ages have admired as Consalvo turned back into Gonzalo; but when it comes to Columbus masquerading—we can call it nothing else—as Colombo, we ask, "What next?"

The American Merchant Marine, its History and Romance from 1620 to 1902. By Winthrop L. Marvin. (Sampson Low & Co.)

It is perhaps allowable to suppose that this volume is, in a great measure, an outcome of the "Morgan Combine" of which we heard so much during the past summer. Mr. Marvin accepts this as a striking instance of American energy, as a great result won by "American money and financial skill"; but he is not satisfied that these should be expended on "the upbuilding of alien sea-power." "Only four," he says,

"of the hundred or more vessels in the Morgan combination hold a United States registry; the others fly a foreign flag and are at the beck and call of a foreign government."

And again:—

"Not by large American investment in European shipyards or in foreign steamship lines is the American merchant marine to be re-created. That was not the policy of the fathers; it cannot be the policy of the sons."

And with this for his text—though it is enunciated at the end instead of the beginning of his essay—he gives a very interesting account of the mercantile marine of the United States, dating it back, indeed, to an age when as yet the United States were not, back to the first settlement of the English in North America and to the celebrated voyage of the Mayflower; tracing it from that time through the colonial days, days of what we now—all too late—recognize as the ill-judged commercial policy of the mother country, days of smuggling and piracy; through the War of Independence, which, with a not uncommon ignorance of the facts of naval history, he considers was terminated in favour of the revolted colonies largely by the action of the Yankee privateers; through the commercial activity of the following

years, down to the time of the celebrated clippers which rendered illustrious the last days of the sailing ship—even as the swan of fable parted from life in an unwonted strain of dulcet melody.

The subsequent decline of American shipbuilding is discussed, and the author brings out clearly the fact—already familiar to students of economic history, though it will probably be new to many readers—that this decline, so marked since the Civil War, is neither altogether nor even mainly the consequence of that war, though there can be no doubt that the war did give it an impulse on the down-grade on which it had entered before the war began. The author considers that the subsidies paid to foreign lines of steamers and the withdrawal of American subsidies in 1856 and 1858 were the first important causes of the decay. This may be doubted: the theoretical and practical students of commercial economy in this country are by no means convinced that subsidies are an unmixed gain; but the English companies which receive mail subsidies are, we believe, unanimous in their contention that they give the Government very full value for them. Another point on which the author lays stress is

“the high tariff and internal revenue taxation, especially the latter, [which] bore heavily upon the shipyards. American builders did not use foreign materials to any great extent and did not care to; but the internal revenue burden upon domestic iron, steel, copper and lead, and also upon spars, sails, paints and cordage, was a severe handicap. Moreover, there was a special internal revenue tax of two per cent. on the hulls of vessels, and of three (later of five) per cent. on marine engines, which was not repealed until 1868.”

Each foot knows best where its own boot pinches; and we have no doubt that English shipowners would have little difficulty in stating special disadvantages under which they laboured, that formed—from their point of view—an equally severe handicap, which they supported as best they could. If Mr. Marvin's estimate of the effect of this taxation were entirely correct, 1868, or the years immediately following, ought to mark the date of a distinct improvement in the shipbuilding trade, an almost sudden growth of the mercantile marine. But this period on the contrary shows accelerated and continuous decline. Indeed, this acceleration and the concurrence of dates seem to point out that the chief, if not the sole cause of the decline in American shipbuilding and shipowning is what Mr. Marvin adduces as a third factor,—

“the tremendous development of manufacturing and of Western trade and industry that came close upon the heels of peace. In 1870 there began the marvellous era of American railroad expansion. This new form of enterprise, right in our own country and beneath the protection of our flag, began to absorb more and more the energy and the capital of even the seaboard States. Many a New York or Boston fortune won out of the sea went into the prairies, and greater wealth than packet lines or India voyages had ever accumulated began to roll up out of our own magic West.”

Other reasons may be handicaps, but here we have a real, economical cause, and so long as it exists, so long as capital can be more profitably employed ashore than afloat, so long will the capitalists of the

United States turn to the industries of the land rather than to those of the sea, and so long will they leave the carrying trade to foreigners. It is from the year 1870, from which Mr. Marvin dates “the tremendous development of manufacturing and Western industry,” that the present decline of the shipping industry also dates, as, indeed, he shows by a table of foreign trade borne in United States' ships; that is to say, in 1861, before the Civil War, the proportion of foreign trade borne in U.S. ships was 65 per cent. In 1865, after the war, it had gone down to 28 per cent.; but in the next five years, to 1870, it rose, though slowly, to 36 per cent. From that date the fall has been steady and continuous. In 1875 the percentage had sunk to 26, and in the following periods of five years it fell through 18, 17, 13, and 12, till in 1900 it reached 9, and this though the value of the trade was being meantime quadrupled.

The discussion of this question from the economic point of view must always be extremely interesting; no less interesting, from the purely historical, is the account of the causes which led to the war of 1812. This is, of course, described from the purely American standpoint, and loses some of its value from the bitter tone in which the author criticizes the English policy and denounces the English hostility to the United States' trade. We are not called on to maintain that there was, at that time, any special favour felt in this country for American commerce, nor do we know of any reason why there should have been; but there was no special hostility; and as to the policy, it was—in the opinion of the Government—forced on it by the action of Napoleon. In a struggle for life and national existence, as that war was felt to be, we smote our enemy where and when we could; and if a bystander, pushing in, in hopes of some personal advantage, received some of the blows meant for the enemy, it was largely his own fault. We can understand now that he felt aggrieved; then we could see nothing but that he would have done better if he had kept out of the way. But Mr. Marvin's anti-British bitterness is the more marked, as the language in which he complains of our conduct—forced on us, as our Government believed it to be—is far stronger than that in which he condemns the more injurious and wantonly piratical action of Napoleon. He estimates that between April, 1809, and April, 1810, American shipping to the value of not less than two millions sterling was seized by order of the French Emperor, in pretended retaliation “for the Non-Intercourse Act, which had never injured French shipping.” He does, however, add:—

“It is one of the delicious ironies of history that the helpless and despised American merchant ships which Napoleon and his proconsuls plundered, proved to be one of the potent agencies which at last drew him to his doom. When, at his command, American vessels were seized and condemned in Denmark and Norway, the survivors fled further up the Baltic or the Arctic, and sought asylum in Kronstadt or Archangel.”

When the Tsar refused to exclude them, “Napoleon in rage recalled his minister and prepared for vengeance;.....the American merchant marine was the rock on which Napoleon's destiny split.”

An American writer has pardonably exaggerated the influence of the fugitive American ships, but there can be no doubt that they served to accentuate Alexander's direct refusal to be any longer bound by the Continental system.

Whilst the foreign trade has been to so great an extent dying out, the coasting trade has largely increased, notwithstanding the competition of railways, which has wiped out the steamers on the Mississippi—the original home of Mark Twain—even as in this country it has closed the canals. The apparently curious point is that this development has mostly turned to sailing vessels, and those schooners of an altogether modern type. Economy, that in the first place preferred the sailing vessel to the steamer, presently showed that the larger the vessel the smaller was the cost of freight per ton. The conditions of the navigation preferred fore-and-aft rigged vessels to square rigged, and it was very soon found that two-masted schooners of more than 250 tons were “man-killers.” So three-masted schooners came in, and as they reached the practical limit at about 700 tons, other masts were added, till now six-masted schooners of 3,000 tons are actually afloat, and one of seven masts and 5,000 tons burden is described as being constructed. It is a peculiar navigation, and, carried on as it is throughout the year, and in all weathers, cannot but continue to train one of the hardest and boldest race of seamen that the world has ever known.

Samuel Richardson. By Austin Dobson. “English Men of Letters.” (Macmillan & Co.)

In this little book Mr. Austin Dobson traverses ground long familiar to him and, of recent years, tolerably well trodden. Since the appearance, at Jena, twenty-seven years ago, of Mr. Erich Schmidt's ‘Richardson, Rousseau, und Goethe,’ critical studies or ‘Lives’ of the novelist have been published by Sir Leslie Stephen (1883), by the late M. Joseph Texte de Lyons (1895), by Miss Clara Thomson (1900), and, in October, 1901, by Miss Ethel McKenna; while of the literature dealing indirectly with the subject may be mentioned the late H. D. Traill's witty ‘Dialogue between Fielding and Richardson,’ in the ‘New Lucian’ (1884), and Mrs. Andrew Lang's vigorous essay, ‘On Morals and Manners in Richardson’ (*National Review*, November, 1889). Though on a fairly well-worn subject, Mr. Dobson's sketch is, however, freshly and brightly written; and if it will not materially advance its author's reputation—if, on the whole, it fails to reach the high pitch of excellence exemplified in the ‘Johnson,’ the ‘Southey,’ and the ‘Keats’ of this admirable series—it may yet claim the merit of a faithful and genial delineation, while it exhibits some of those minute accessory touches—out-of-the-way details, remote allusions, novel and curious illustrations—with which the writer's wide knowledge of the period enables him to vivify and, so to speak, to date his eighteenth-century portraiture.

In 1804 Mrs. Barbauld prepared for (Sir) Richard Phillips, of the *Monthly Magazine*,

a selection of Richardson's correspondence in six volumes, prefixing thereto a critical biography, which to this day remains the chief source of information about him. The letters (originals and transcripts), to the number of eight hundred and fifty—including, of course, many omitted by Mrs. Barbauld—are now in the Forster Collection at South Kensington, where they occupy "no fewer than six vast folio volumes, of which the aspect alone is sufficient to appal the stoutest explorer." Burrowing through this immeasurable sand-heap, Mr. Austin Dobson has disinterred some novel and interesting particulars concerning the little printer of Salisbury Court and his friends. The two chapters headed 'Correspondence' are, indeed, much the liveliest in the book. Of the earlier correspondents (1739-48) the most entertaining is Lætitia Pilkington, an impecunious epistolary artist of the first rank, whose letters Mrs. Barbauld has, to the credit of her editorial sagacity, printed in full. "Your ever obliged, and most truly acknowledging servant, while this machine is LÆTITIA," is a sample signature of this female Micawber, whose son, John Carteret Pilkington, by the way, was the hero of Goldsmith's white mice incident (see Mr. Dobson's 'Life of Goldsmith,' p. 84). Of Lætitia—or, as she sometimes signs herself, "Tristitia"—Mr. Austin Dobson has, however, nothing new to tell; but of the versatile and voluminous Aaron Hill, who combined the part of poet with that of critic (did he not write 'The Fanciad; or, Go to Bed, Tom'?), he produces some fresh details. The vicissitudes of Pope's quarrel with Hill (who ingeniously contrived to hang over the head of the poet the threat of future criticism, flattering or otherwise, according as Pope should behave himself!) are here recounted at length. It is Hill who records the effect of 'Pamela' on the faculties of that early-ripe six-year-old, Master Harry Campbell—the same, doubtless, who in manhood witnessed the printer's last will and testament. Master Harry had, it seems, assisted at a *scance* where 'Pamela' was read aloud, grew insatiable, and, like another more famous urchin, clamoured for "more"! Needless to say, the simple author was delighted, and the "infant phenomenon" was promptly rewarded with a copy of 'Æsop's Fables,' adorned with "copper cuts," and furnished by Richardson himself with an elaborate index and an appendix of "morals and reflections adapted from Sir Roger l'Estrange." Another enthusiast, the Rev. Samuel Lobb, tells Richardson that as soon as his son—his Billy—could read, he should give him 'Pamela' "to teach him virtue." Daudet, Mrs. Andrew Lang reminds us, dedicated 'Sapho' to his sons for a similar purpose. One wonders whether Harry and Billy ever met and, like the augurs over their solemn rites, exchanged a quiet wink of mutual understanding. The fact is that the little printer's vanity was always laying him open to the wiles of interested flatterers. On May 2nd, 1754, one "B. F." writes to Richardson from the Fleet,

"to announce his conversion from libertinism, owing to the improving influence of Sir Charles Grandison, and the salutary monition conveyed by the dreadful catastrophe of Sir Hargrave Pollexfen.....For the future, virtue and honour

are to be the standard and governor of all the writer's actions. This ingenuous effusion may, of course, have been *bond fide*. But, in all probability, it was speedily followed by some liberal gratuity from the fluttered and flattered author.Another unpublished 'admirer,' who occupies a considerable portion of two of the Forster folios, is a Warwick attorney, one Eusebius Sylvester. Mr. Sylvester is 'B. F.' of the Fleet 'writ large.' He begins by flattery and applications for moral counsel. These latter eventually take the form of requests for pecuniary aid, which Richardson rather unwillingly gives, as loans, tempered by advice, and the final non-payment of the money brings the correspondence to an angry and undignified termination. This Sylvester episode exhibits Richardson at his best and at his weakest, by showing how readily his native benevolence became the dupe of his morbid appetite for what, upon this occasion, he comes to qualify bitterly as the 'undesired and officious Applause of his Writings,' forgetting that in his earliest communication he had welcomed it as 'kind and generous Approbation.' The spectacle is scarcely edifying; but it is by no means uncommon."

Of the barrister Thomas Edwards, of Turriok, "next to Young [of the 'Night Thoughts'] the most important of Richardson's male correspondents," an interesting account is also included. Edwards, whom Miss Clara Thomson justly places amongst the pioneers of the romantic revival, was the author of the 'Canons of Criticism'—an attack upon the Shakspearean lucubrations of Warburton which Johnson, Warburton's friend, damns with faint praise in the preface to his edition of the plays. Edwards also wrote sonnets in the Miltonic style, to one of which (the point is overlooked by Mr. Austin Dobson)—that addressed to his nephew Joseph Paice, Lamb's early patron at the South Sea House—flattering reference is made in the Elian essay on 'Modern Gallantry.' Richardson's friendship for Edwards was, it is to be feared, in some measure due to the intense distaste exhibited by the latter for Fielding. On reading the 'Voyage to Lisbon,' Edwards writes "with much indignation" to his gratified correspondent:—

"That a man who had led such a life as he [Fielding] had, should trifle in that manner when immediate death was before his eyes, is amazing. From this book I am confirmed in what his other works had fully persuaded me of, that with all his parade of pretences to virtuous and humane affections, the fellow had no heart. And so—his knell is knolled."

Richardson's persistent efforts to disparage his easy-hearted rival—of whose genius, in truth, he stood in a perpetual tremor of jealous dread—exhibit him in a light which, if half odious, is wholly ludicrous. When 'Tom Jones' is published he turns for sympathy to his worshipful admirers, the Misses Astræa, Minerva, and Urania Hill. What, he inquires, is their opinion of this "coarse-titled" tale, with its "spurious brat"? He has not found time to look into the trash himself. To his dismay, the triad report favourably on Mr. Fielding's work; they find in it "a double Merit, both of Head, and Heart." In the course of the story, they aver, "Sincerity is rewarded, Hypocrisy exposed and punished, Pity and Benevolence shown in amiable Lights, and Avarice and Brutality in very despicable ones." The horrified Richardson rejoins by flatly charging them with

critical perversity; they have, he roundly asserts, discredited their judgment by commending "a work of *Evil Tendency*"—which, be it remembered, he has not read. In their surrejoinder the wounded nymphs express the hope that, whenever their correspondent should find time to peruse the book in dispute, he might discover "a Thread of Moral meaning" in it. Richardson's rebutter pronounces "Fielding a very indelicate, a very impetuous, an unyielding-spirited Man," but hints that, should occasion smile, he may yet "bestow a Reading" on 'Tom Jones':—

"Whether he eventually did so, it is difficult to decide. But in a letter to another correspondent dated January, 1750—a letter in which he continues to harp on 'the weak, the insipid, the Runaway, the Inn-frequenting Sophia' and her 'illegitimate Tom'—he professes, as before, to speak on hearsay.....But he must, at least, have had his consolations. One Solomon Lowe, the author of a 'Critical Spelling Book,' gravely assures him that all Europe would ultimately ring with 'Clarissa,' 'when a Cracker, that was some thous^d hours a-composing, will no longer be heard or talk't of.' Mr. Lowe's letter is to be seen at South Kensington, and Richardson has gravely endorsed it with his own hand—'Cracker, T. Jones.'"

Amongst the questions discussed in the book is that of the authorship of a coarse but trenchant skit on 'Pamela,' which, under the title of "An Apology for the Life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews.....By Mr. Conny Keyber," appeared in April, 1741, some five months after the publication of 'Pamela.' The evidence points to Fielding as the perpetrator; but Mr. Austin Dobson shows—and this is important—that the writer, whether Fielding or another, seems to have associated the authorship of 'Pamela' not with Richardson, but rather with Colley Cibber, against whom Fielding had a long-standing grievance:—

"If Fielding really associated Colley Cibber with 'Pamela,' it accounts in some measure for the association of Shamela's 'Apology' with 'Conny Keyber'—a surname he had already applied to Cibber in the 'Author's Farce' ten years earlier."

If, then, we may set aside 'Shamela,' as aimed not against Richardson, but Cibber, there is little to call for censure in Fielding's attitude towards his peevish rival. True, 'Joseph Andrews' betrays a certain smiling, half-humorous contempt for the prudery, the snobbishness, the sickly sentiment of 'Pamela'; but, as Mr. Dobson is careful to note, the connexion of 'Joseph Andrews' with Richardson is in reality but small:—

"When Parson Adams makes his appearance in chap. iii. the author's original purpose begins to be forgotten, and after chap. x. it is practically shelved, only to be recalled at the end of the book for the sake of coherence."

And when 'Clarissa' appeared no one was louder or more cordial in its praise than Fielding:—

"Such Simplicity," he writes in the 'Jacobite's Journal,' "such Manners, such deep Penetration into Nature; such Power to raise and alarm the Passions, few Writers, either ancient or modern, have been possessed of."

Perhaps the least satisfactory part of Mr. Austin Dobson's book is at the close, where he deals with Richardson's influence abroad—a subject too important to be adequately handled

in four pages. For this, however, probably not the author himself, but the limits imposed upon him, should be held responsible. A needless interpolation in the line quoted on p. 123,

Sage Palemon knows [how] to heal,
seems to argue either a defective ear or an unfamiliarity with a fairly common poetical construction. The line is, technically, a trochaic dimeter catalectic: it consists, that is, of three trochees and a long or accented syllable over. And Mr. Austin Dobson must surely remember—

Who would not sing for Lycidas? *He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.*

The Enemies of England. By the Hon. George Peel. (Arnold.)

THIS lively and interesting book deals with a single political question and its answer: Why is Great Britain so intensely disliked by most of her neighbours? How are we to account for the virulence of the outburst of hatred and abuse that was only too evident, all over Europe, during the late South African war?

The man in the street has easy and obvious replies. If he is reasonably well informed in matters continental, he will speak of the memories of Fashoda in the hearts of French journalists, of the commercial jealousy of England felt in Germany, of the dislike of Russia for the Power which still curbs her Asiatic ambitions. If foreign politics are not his forte, he will find an adequate explanation for all the evil-speaking of the continental press in the jealousy felt by other nations for the one race which has known how to build up and to hold a vast colonial empire.

Mr. Peel takes us beyond all these superficialities, and formulates a thesis based on a wide study of history—not only the history of yesterday and the day before, but also that of the last five or six hundred years of European politics. His view is that our neighbours dislike us, and must naturally continue to dislike us, because at one period or another we have stood in the way of the national ambitions of nearly every one of them. Of all the greater Powers Italy is the only one which has no ancient grudge set down to our account. Whenever Great Britain is in danger or difficulty, we may expect explosions of malevolence similar to those observed in 1900 and 1901, simply because the nations of the Continent remember the days when we have stood in their way and foiled their plans. It was no special turpitude in our dealings with the two South African republics that provoked their shrieks of abuse. Whoever may be our enemy, however just may be our cause, we shall always find continental comment framed in a hostile spirit. The cause will be, not the circumstances of the moment, whatever they may chance to be, but old historical grudges:—

"The main clue to the enmity excited by England on the Continent is to be found in our opposition to each successive Power which has aspired to the primacy of the world. We have regularly opposed each of them at a certain stage of its progress, and the further question remains as to whether we have been right in our action, and whether our opposition was justified. I think that it can be shown that we have entered as antagonists into the field only

when the consciousness of strength, felt by each successive Power, has stirred in it a despotic temper, rendering it both dangerous to ourselves and inimical to the general good; and the main reason of the general dislike entertained for us is that in serving the cause of all, we have opposed the individual interests of each so successfully, as to make it appear probable that no Power in Europe which has grasped ascendancy can retain it, and no Power which aspires to ascendancy can secure it, in our despite."

The critic might object that the mass of a nation knows little or no history, and that it is absurd to seek for the roots of unfriendliness to England on the part of whole peoples in quarrels that are a century—even two centuries—old. How many men in a French crowd, it might be asked, would explain their dislike to England by referring to the loss of Canada in 1760? How many Germans would refer their hostility to Lord Bute's betrayal of Frederick the Great in 1762? If questioned they would speak only of the grudges of to-day, not of those of the eighteenth century. There is a certain plausibility in this objection, but it is not altogether convincing. Mr. Peel would reply that the governing classes at least know the real causes of their dislike for us, and that they set the tone which the multitude only re-echoes. Moreover, a continuous and historical national prejudice may continue to exist, and may be a very powerful factor in the politics of the twentieth century, even if the facts on which that prejudice rests have been forgotten by the multitude. The ordinary Frenchman, in endeavouring to explain his objection to England, might not mention—might not, perhaps, even know of—Agincourt, or Blenheim, or Quebec; yet those checks to French supremacy are nevertheless part of the ground-stuff on which his prejudice rests, even though he may know nothing of their details or their meaning. He may, perhaps, not even have heard or have forgotten their names, yet still they lie at the base of his feelings toward England. For the national consciousness is not created by a logical process in the mind of each individual member of the nation. Most men inherit or borrow from their surroundings their earliest political views; it is only the minority who think matters out for themselves. Hence forgotten incidents, which coloured the views of the grandfathers of our contemporaries, may be important factors in settling the outlook of to-day. It is hard (though not impossible, as the case of France and Russia shows) to induce any people to make a radical change in its outlook upon its neighbours, precisely because that outlook is settled not merely by the visible conditions of the present, but also by the half or wholly forgotten circumstances of the past. If any one needs an example near him he has but to look at Ireland.

Mr. Peel devotes the main part of his book to dealing with the historic grudges which the various Powers of Europe nourish against Great Britain. France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Russia, the Papacy, have each their chapter. The survey in some cases must be carried very far back, though in others the crucial incidents fall into comparatively modern times. With Russia, for example, we had no real quarrel till the times of Catherine II., when the "Armed

Neutrality" and the Otchakow affair laid the first foundations of hostility. With the Hohenzollerns our troubles all date back to the day when Bute left Frederick the Great in the lurch at the Peace of Paris. His mean desertion of our only ally might have entailed the complete ruin of the Prussian monarchy, and was not a thing to be forgiven. English students of history are as well aware of this fact as the Germans themselves; but the other grievances of Prussia against England—her refusal to allow of the annexation of Saxony in 1815, the hostile attitude of Palmerston over the Schleswig-Holstein business, the Luxemburg affair of 1867—are almost forgotten on this side of the North Sea, though well remembered on the other. The reader will find them all duly set forth in the tenth chapter of 'The Enemies of England.'

The conclusion of Mr. Peel's thesis is that on the whole it is inevitable that each one of the continental Powers should look askance at us. At one date or another we have crossed the ambitions of all of them. Might not this general dislike take shape some day in the form of a general coalition against Great Britain, such as that which Prof. Treitschke and Prince Uchtomsky have advocated during the last few years? On the whole, the author of 'The Enemies of England' holds that such a league is unlikely:—

"The chief obstacle to a coalition against us is that England is serviceable to Europe. By opposing any Power which has claimed predominance she has earned the enmity of each who has aspired to such supremacy. But if the nations were to be convened against us other thoughts would arise. The grievances of each would recede into the background, and on the Mars Hill of Europe the advantages that England confers on each would stand out. The Dual Alliance would have to remember that we may serve as a bridge on Germany; the Triple Alliance would reflect that, were we to die, Russia would be mistress in Asia. Both alike would remember that, after all, England has no appetite in Europe, and that she has partaken so freely of the New World as to be a total abstainer in the Old. Besides, her relatives across the sea might insist upon an inquest. If she died intestate they might claim her inheritance, so that her decease would be the signal for a struggle indefinitely prolonged. For she who is the guarantor of the equilibrium of Europe is guarantor also of the equilibrium of the world."

Great Britain therefore must acquiesce in seeing herself disliked; she must expect angry criticism and noisy abuse; she must plough her lonely furrow in disregard of the public opinion of her neighbours. But there is no reason why she should despair; she has been of use to the world, and still remains useful. With wisdom at the helm she may still sail on to her goal. "She must not think that her task, even in Europe, is finally accomplished, or that her arm will be invoked no more." But, as Shakespeare wrote three hundred years ago, "if England to itself do rest but true," she may view without despair the ill will of her malevolent neighbours, and still maintain her splendid isolation.

Across Coveted Lands; or, a Journey from Flushing to Calcutta, Overland. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. With Illustrations, Diagrams, Plans, and Maps by the Author. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

PERSIA has verily no reason to complain that she has been slighted in recent years by European, and especially by English travellers. No sooner has the indefatigable Major Sykes completed his bulky volume, bringing up to date his several detached journeys in the Shah's territory and adjacent tracts, than two more volumes of similar character appear in the publishers' announcements, describing to a great extent the impressions of another, and no insignificant labourer in the same field. As regards the general geography of the country traversed, it may be stated that, if there is little of actual novelty in the later work, the inquirer's observations and reflections on men and things offering themselves to his notice as he pursues his onward way are both instructive and interesting and consequently by no means superfluous.

The author begins his narrative from Victoria Station, and we gather from the evidence of his incidentally supplied itinerary that the date of his departure from London was in August, 1901; that he proceeded through Kiev and Kharkoff to Rostoff, where he struck the main line from Moscow to the Caucasus, and whence he soon found his way to the deck of a Baku steamer, disembarking at Enzeli for Resht and the main road to the capital. In October he was ready to start south, and passing through Kum and Kashan to Isfahan, he arrived before the end of the month at Kerman. To this abstract of the first half of his journey we may add, for the benefit of those who are contented to accept old-fashioned authorities like Morier and Malcolm as guides at the present day, that he was enabled to make way, up to the gates of Teheran itself, in a four-horsed landau, along a newly opened road, "theoretically open to all nations," but virtually lucrative to Russia only, from the prohibitive customs duties exacted by that Power "on foreign goods in transit for Persia." Our own impressions are that there is something rather of the Muscovite than the Persian type in the description of the "wild-looking coachman," with locks of jet-black hair, "despite his much-pleated frock coat that once was black." But types and nationalities get more or less confounded on semi-civilized frontier lands, and we may be too prone to detect the presence of Russia on all sides of the Caspian when a true ethnological analysis does not warrant it.

Mr. Landor has divided his volumes into two equal portions, which may be roughly designated: (1) Persia Proper, or the lands pleasantly described by writers of a generation which has long since passed away; and (2) outlying Persia, or lands of which we had heard more or less in detail through Pottinger, Christie, and other adventurous spirits, usually hailing from India, and of which we have since received, and continue to receive, minute and full information. In assigning to this last-noted category of informants a date as far back as the early sixties, we seek notably to do justice to the little band of commissioned and non-

commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers of whom the late Patrick Stewart, Bateman-Champain, Murdoch Smith, William Henry Pierson, and Oliver St. John were the earliest pioneers. They were men who managed by the exercise of tact and ability to revolutionize in their own particular spheres of action the popular feeling towards Europeans. They succeeded in establishing friendship and confidence, a fact which has been lately emphasized by the grant from the Shah of a new extension of the wires eastward through Yazd, Kerman, and Basman. This kind of influence has, no doubt, indirectly operated in our favour by facilitating the intricate and important negotiations which the Government of India has had to conduct through its agents with chiefs and tribes beyond the western frontier; for Persia, notwithstanding her weakness as a Power in relation to European states, is not without a political prestige in her own immediate surroundings. But political benefit is not all that may be justly claimed as the work of British agents and explorers in the vast region east of Kerman. Conspicuous among modern acquisitions may be reckoned the survey and maps of Beluchistan, results which imply far more than political benefit to our Indian empire. They form a new supplementary volume of geography opened out to the whole reading world. Books such as that of Major Sykes and this could scarcely have appeared under the old order of things, when we had to look to the pages of Hajji Baba and the Kizilbash for our knowledge of Persia. Intercommunication with the inhabitants of the country has immensely strengthened the position of visitors to, or residents in, that territory; and our Indian borderland has become a recognized and almost popular study, not merely to ourselves, but also to those who, in the first instance, regarded as a danger the very presence of a European draughtsman with his portfolio.

In Mr. Landor's newly published volumes the first part is rather gossip than instructive, but throws no little light on the prevalent manners and customs of the subjects of the reigning Shah. To our thinking, the description of the king's palace and its contents is a good specimen of true colouring, and would deserve quotation if it did not require more space than can here be spared. The second part mainly describes a region to which, notwithstanding its proximity to India, attention had been little directed before the introduction of the telegraph, or before the visit of the Sistan mission some ten years later. The sketch-map of the author's journey from Kerman to Quetta will be found both helpful and suggestive to those who care to unravel the details of a question which, had the parties concerned been loyal to the intended arbitration, would have long since been at rest. Time now acts as the main factor in its solution, and let us hope that an era of peace and quietness has already begun both for Sistan and the whole Perso-Afghan frontier.

Mr. Landor may be congratulated on the spirited manner in which he effected his purpose of crossing the salt desert before turning his steps towards India—for which country, by the way, he professes to have no liking. Dissuaded by his Kerman

advisers from attempting the Khabis or other equally direct route into Sistan, he had recourse to the Kerman-Birjand line of traffic, moving from Birjand to "Nasryah," or "Shahr i Nasir" (said to be forty miles), a place which he describes as "not more than twenty years old." A smaller town or village, however, may have marked the site of the present Nasrabad, or Nasratabad, a name apparently derived from the late Shah Nasir u'd Din. The following extract will give some idea of the life among camels which a desert explorer is to expect:—

"We had intended stopping at Hormak, thirty-two miles from Girdi, our previous halting place, and we had been on the saddle from 9 in the morning till 8.30 P.M., when we came across a lot of Afghans with their camels, and they told us that we were on the wrong track for the post house and well. It was very dark, and we could not see where we were going, as the sand had covered up the track. We were among a lot of confused sandhills, and the high mountains stood directly in front like a formidable black barrier, their contour line just distinguishable against the sky. The camel driver, who had made me discharge the postal *saukar* guide, because he was certain he knew the road well himself, was now at a loss. The Afghans collected round us and yelled at the top of their voices that Hormak was to the west of us, and the camel man insisted that the post-house must surely be on the high track, on which we certainly seemed to have got again. I had ridden ahead, and after an anxious hour Sadek, with all the luggage and the second camel man, arrived, and we decided to leave the track and try our luck among the mountains to the west. Now to find a little mud house, hidden in some sheltered spot among rocks and hills, on a dark night is not the easiest of matters. The camels stumbled among the big boulders when once we had got off the track, and we had to dismount and walk. As luck would have it, after going about half an hour we came to a nice spring of water, of which in the stillness of the night we could plainly hear the gurgling. Guided by it, and a few feet above it in a sheltered position, we struck the post-house."

It is gratifying to find in an ordinary book of travel spontaneous testimony to the services of an intelligent "Indian," whose nationality may admit of question, but whose merit is incontestable:—

"We have in Birjand an Indian doctor, by name Abbas Ali Khan, who acts as British agent. He is a young fellow of uncommon ability and education, a capital doctor and a most gentlemanly man, who has had great experience of the world, having travelled with several political missions in several parts of Asia, including the Pekin Syndicate Survey Expedition, under command of J. W. Purvis, Captain R.E., where not only did he look after the medical necessities of a large party of Europeans, Indians, and Chinese, but helped to manage a large transport of mule carts. Captain Purvis testifies to Abbas Ali having performed his professional duties with zeal, and extraneous duties cheerfully, during a journey of some 2,000 miles through China."

Much further proof of good work done by this native agent is supplied by our author, and we seem to recognize in him the "especially smart hospital assistant" spoken of by Major Sykes on one of that officer's visits to Sistan.

We mentioned that our traveller departed from London in August, 1901. It may be further stated that he reached Calcutta on his return journey at the beginning of

March, 1902, arriving at Bombay from Quetta on a date unspecified, but presumably within the month named.

A word in conclusion. It seems a pity that this book of travel was not allowed to await further revision before consignment to the publisher. Systematizing, besides collation with the work of other recent writers, is perhaps a tedious operation where there is so much good material brought together; but there is no doubt that Mr. Landor has achieved a remarkable journey. As to encroachment on the work of fellow-travellers, we are of opinion that, so far from detracting from the reputation of others, he has rather accentuated the results of their labours. The transliteration of native names, with instances of which the pages abound, does not seem satisfactory. Perhaps the best and truest list of such transliterations is to be found in Prof. Browne's 'Year among the Persians,' judiciously adapted in particular words to suit the conventionalism of the day without offence to scholarship. Let us add that the photographs are good and many of the portraits admirable.

The Tebtunis Papyri. Part I. Edited by Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly. (Frowde.)

We give the title of this great work as compendiously as possible, lest we might understate the help which England or America has contributed to its production. There is no doubt about the liberality of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst in supporting the enterprise. But the Californian University give it as the first of their publications on archaeology, and it also belongs to the series of the Græco-Egyptian Exploration Fund. To combine these forces seems in itself a great achievement, which has been rewarded with splendid results.

It is, indeed, no wonder that Latinists are becoming scarce, and that every keen schoolboy who learns classics tells you that he is determined to follow Greek as his special study. For, apart from the matchless superiority of Greek classics, Hellenic studies have entered upon a new epoch of growth unequalled since the men of the Renaissance first revealed their splendour to astonished Europe. Latin literature scarcely ever receives any increment, whereas volumes of new Greek texts burst upon us every year. And if these texts are astonishing in quantity, they are so also in their variety. To speak, in the first place, of additions to our classics: we have lost works of known authors, we have fragments of unknown authors, we have specimens of unknown literary forms, we have early texts of extant works, we have selections of elegant extracts—what have we not in the way of variety, and what may we not expect among the treasures now awaiting decipherment and publication? In the face of these facts one might argue that if classics occupy too much time in modern education, or if some sacrifice must be made to gratify the clamour of the vulgar, Latin should be abandoned before Greek, which is living in every sense, and still moulds the higher culture of the world.

How Protean Greek literature is in its suggestiveness appears even from the brief and slight classical fragments which open the collection of texts before us. They are lyrical scraps of unknown poets, and yet one supplies a new and pathetic trait in the legend of Helen—the world's desire, the bane of Phrygian and of Greek, the costliest treasure that man ever lost or won. Yet here we have her in her old home, not in the mellow and chastened dignity of a restored queen, but the forlorn wife of a neglectful husband, who has risked all to regain her, but whose love has faded out in the day of victory. Would that Tennyson were alive to treat this Helen as he has treated Ulysses, whose return to his home is not the conclusion, but an episode in a life too full to be ever void of adventure! The next fragment gives us the many sounds of a woodland scene, with a detail very rare in Greek poetry as we know it, reminding us rather of the sylvan scene in Wagner's 'Siegfried.'

But these things are only the brief prelude to the real business of the volume. The first large section consists of royal ordinances issued either by Ptolemy IX. (Euergetes II.) at the end, or Ptolemy X. (Soter II.) at the beginning of his reign. The former documents are of the highest interest, as they contain a whole legislation of "benevolences" issued in the year 118 B.C., many of which are intended to regulate the respective claims of the king's Greek and native subjects. We might have known long since, from the wildly exaggerated calumnies of our very bad Greek sources, as well as from the numerous and costly Egyptian temples still attesting the king's activity, that he was a favourer of the natives, and that he curbed the domineering of the Macedonians and Greeks settled by his ancestors in the country. But the first vindication of his hitherto infamous character appeared as a conjecture in the fourth volume of the 'History' edited by Prof. Petrie. The new documents confirm this conjecture, and show that to the very end of his reign this much-maligned king was labouring to secure justice for all his subjects. He naturally encountered great difficulties, but the many revolutions and exiles invented for him by Revillout and other dreamers seem to settle down into one period of *ἀμείβια*, as the documents call it, which took place in his fortieth year, and which must have been over in the next, when he settled large colonies of soldiers in Upper Egypt. Whether this disturbance was caused by the mutual antagonism of his two wives, as is commonly supposed, or his own cruelties, is quite uncertain. The present editors have not suggested what we shall now offer as a guess—that the adjusting of the Macedonian calendar to fit the Egyptian—so removing the endless complications of dates—which took place between his thirty-fifth and fifty-second years, points to a setting aside of the dominant Macedonian for the native traditions, and may therefore be connected with the troubles of his fortieth year (129 B.C.). It may seem an obvious and simple improvement to get rid of a very bad and shifting calendar for an excellent and steady one, such as the Egyptian; but when the dominant race had come there with the

Macedonian moon-months, we can imagine the anger of ignorant Greeks at having the official heading of every document disarranged to adopt the ideas of the conquered race. Many instances can be found in history of such sentimental causes producing serious revolts.

The ordinances cover a wide field, from the repressing of Greek or official injustice down to the *by no means* trivial regulations against neglect in keeping the dykes from leaking. We have added the words in italics to the statement of the editors, which surprises us. They must know perfectly that the keeping of the dykes, and the *corvées* exacted for it, have played a great part in Egyptian country life from the days of Menes to our own.

Curiously enough, if these elaborate ordinances help to whitewash the monster Physkon, another stray document, preserved on the back of a receipt written ninety years later, tends to whitewash the other chief villain (according to Strabo and 3 Maccabees) in the dynasty. For it corroborates what was likewise conjectured in the history above mentioned—Dr. Budge's work knows nothing about these things—that the rule of Ptolemy IV. cannot have been absolutely incompetent, since the most remote dependencies of the empire, Lesbos and Thrace, paid taxes to him up to the very end of his reign of seventeen years, and even to his successor. A struggling empire, including distant coasts and islands, only to be retained by naval supremacy, is not held together by a sovereign addicted wholly to vicious pleasures. Such a one never even finds, or retains, able and loyal ministers to do the work which he neglects. Of monarchy, above all things, the French adage is true, *On n'est jamais servi que par soi-même*.

We turn now from poets and from kings to the little folk of an outlying village. We have before us the official correspondence of a village scribe, Menches, who by intrigues, and perhaps by bribes, had secured for himself the reappointment to this office at Kerkeosiris in the Fayyum. We find that in the Egypt of that day, as in many modern societies, everything was done, or supposed to be done, by the personal influence of individuals with the Government. In the present case we can find no allusion to any man being appointed purely on his merits. However, the local disputes, the reports to the State of the farms around the village, the excuses for failure in paying taxes—all these matters of local interest are here found with a detail which we could never have hoped to attain. The letter from Alexandria warning the officials that Lucius Memmius, a Roman senator of distinction, was coming as a tourist to the Fayyum, and that he must be suitably entertained and shown the labyrinth and the sacred crocodiles, is a solitary exception. It is dated 112 B.C.

But if the daily correspondence of this petty officer is of mere local interest, his reports and survey of the distribution of herds and crops around his village are far more important, for there is no reason to doubt that we have here a specimen of the average local administration throughout Ptolemaic Egypt in all its details. The long and complicated documents on this

subject have been reviewed and discussed by the editors in their Appendix I., an essay which marks an epoch in our knowledge of the administrative history of Egypt. We now know that in this district of 4,700 *arouræ* (2,400 acres) more than half was Crown land; that the next large item was *cleruchic* land (granted by the Crown to soldier settlers); that the Church land was but small, though the temples many; that the uncultivated area was not inconsiderable, and that a good deal of it was returned as unprofitable, and therefore not at the moment able to pay taxes. The one small item of *παράδεισος*, or gardens, must, after all, include vines and vineyards, though that conjecture was set aside formerly both by Mr. Grenfell and Prof. Wilcken. Very probably in Egypt most of the vines were climbing vines, on fruit trees (*ἀνὰ δένδρα*), and so grown in the paradise or garden area. The Government made at long intervals a complete land census, in which the taxes which each district should pay were assessed. The officials of the village seem to have been bound either to pay the sum in full, or to account for the shortcoming either by bad harvest, depopulation, or some other cause which the officers of the Treasury sent from Alexandria could verify. Into further details we cannot here penetrate.

If the various kinds of tillage or grazing are here also set down, with their respective profits, so are also the various classes of cultivators; and here we come upon the solution of an old enigma—What were the *κάτοικοι*, and how did they differ from the *cleruchs*, who were the original military settlers under the early Ptolemies? It now appears that they were a class selected from the *cleruchs* or other settlers, with larger privileges, for we now hear of promotions from the *cleruchs*, as well as also from the members of the *Epigone*—a term still unexplained as a class name, even in these new papyri. It is now certain that the *κάτοικοι* were not dwellers in the towns, as was once suggested, but we still think that the word points necessarily to residence on the spot, and could not possibly be used of a class who were absentees. Now there is evidence that the original *cleruchs* had houses in Alexandria, and it is more than likely that the habit of living away and working their farms by tenants increased with time. Possibly, therefore, the new class, with its special privileges, was a class of soldier settlers, whose residence on their farms was compulsory. We learn from these papers also that the "100-*arouræ* men" did not hold single farms of that size, possibly that they did not possess them, but that the title rather meant a "first-class" *cleruch*, as opposed to the lesser men. The title was probably hereditary, even when the descendant had lost part of his original grant. All this section of the book is so full of suggestions, and of partial solutions of the problems which have been puzzling Egyptologists since the new discoveries began, that we may expect a whole campaign of controversy to gather about it. But, on the other hand, this book will shatter a good many theories, and perhaps even the reputation of some theorists. For there are some, like M. Revillout, who are indeed men of undoubted talent, yet singularly unfortunate in their guesses. Probably the

habit of floundering about in demotic, and setting up hypotheses incapable of proof, is bad mental training. In the present volume there are no demotic texts, that part of the collection having been left, we hear, at the Museum of Cairo.

We pass now to the last appendix, which is not less startling in its results. It is concerned with the thorny question of the ratio of silver to copper in the coinage of Ptolemaic Egypt. We know that the fourth or fifth Ptolemy introduced a copper currency, probably to relieve the scarcity of silver money. We constantly have prices set down in one or the other. But the relation between them remained obscure. How many copper drachmæ were value for a silver drachma? The adoption of the same name for a coin of each naturally suggested that the copper drachma must stand in some obvious relation of weight to the other. It was therefore thought that the relative value as metals would correspond with the relative value of the coins. As there was plenty of copper in Cyprus, and even some in Egypt, and silver was scarce, a ratio of 60:1 was first assumed; then by Lumbroso, who first felt that something was wrong, 120:1. It was taken for granted that as a piece of silver was worth 120 times its weight in copper, so one silver drachma would be worth 120 of copper. The texts in this volume have completely exploded this theory, for in it we have distinct equations of sums of money in silver and in copper, and we are astonished to find that the ratio is neither 1:60 nor 1:120, but 1:375, or even much larger sums up to 625! Such a relation of silver to copper as mere metals is impossible. It is therefore maintained in the essay before us that the copper currency was constructed on some other principle. The editors have satisfied themselves, by arguments not very clear to us, that the ratio of the mere metals remained all the while at about 1:30. Copper coins of moderate size have been recently found marked with M and II, which probably signify forty and eighty drachmæ respectively. If so, the copper drachma must have been so small as to be impossible as a separate coin, just as in France now the single centime is not used. Indeed, there is evidence, from the constant occurrence of multiples of five, that the smallest current coin was five drachmæ. But, of course, the size of the coin could easily be enlarged by debasing the metal, and on this point the editors have not vouchsafed us a word. The purity of the silver and copper employed in the coinage is, of course, of the last importance in deciding these questions, and we trust that this analysis will soon be furnished by the numismatists. We should expect a gradual debasing of the coins, but the editors assure us that ratios over 1:500 are as common in the earlier days of copper currency as in the later.

We have endeavoured to give our readers a brief account of some of the problems discussed in this valuable paper, but we must add that the authors of it have not helped us by a clear and orderly exposition. Here, as elsewhere in the volume, they show the pressure of overwork, and the consequent hurry of production, not by any want of careful reading of texts or study

of authorities, but by the neglect of form and style in putting forth their theories. Their English is sometimes nearly as slipshod as the Greek of Menches. We might add that if negligence of style can ever be a trifle, it may be so regarded in a volume like this full of genuine learning and original research; but we would also remind the writers that carelessness in language almost always results in obscurity or ambiguity of thought. Of this the most famous example is afforded by Epicurus, who professed to write without any art, and whose philosophy is consequently more difficult to follow in its details than the most complicated systems of his opponents.

The title-page of the book announces that Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have obtained the help of a third editor, Mr. Gilbert Smyly, of Trinity College, Dublin. Nor is it difficult to trace his influence in many places throughout the volume. For if he is already known in England and in Germany as a most successful decipherer, he also brings with him a wide knowledge of mathematics, which gives him a mastery of measurements and of figures evident in the taxing accounts, and the questions of coinage and of chronology here discussed. The very mention of sines and cosines supplies a new flavour to the book, and adds to the impression made by its vast learning.

Were we to note individual points of interest we might fill columns with them. There are only stray allusions to Jews resident in this district, but one *προσέχρη* is distinctly mentioned, and the editors have not observed that Magdola, as the name of a village, is as distinctly Semitic as Samaria in the Petrie papyri. There are also but few analogies with Septuagint Greek noted, though the additions to the lexicon of new words, and still more of new uses of words, are very considerable. These should have been noted in the general index by asterisks or some similar means. But we have our old complaint to make against Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt for their indexes, and they have not yet reformed their conduct in this respect. They have, indeed, in the present case—perhaps through Mr. Smyly's influence—added a general index, which relieves the reader from floundering about among eight or nine indexes of classes to find what he wants. But why should the already bulky volume have been burdened with these in addition, when what was really required was a careful index of their very complicated appendixes, wherein it is most difficult to find again many a half-remembered statement? We might allow them four lists: one for the classical texts, one of proper names, one of all the rest of the Greek words, and one for their essays and notes. They give us thirteen indexes and omit one of the most important!

But we will dismiss questions of form, and conclude with our most earnest commendation of this monumental work.

Civilisation in Congoland: a Story of International Wrongdoing. By H. R. Fox Bourne. (King & Son.)

THE appearance of Mr. Morel's 'Affairs of West Africa' (*Athenæum*, No. 3920, December 13th last) was followed by a Baptist Mission deputation to the King of the

Belgians, which preceded only by a few days the appearance of Mr. Fox Bourne's volume, a fresh indictment before public opinion of that Congolese administration, the crimes of which, on imperfect knowledge, the Baptist deputation had seemed to palliate.

With patient moderation Mr. Fox Bourne proves his case. The friends of King Leopold will probably repeat the assertion that the evidence against the State, apart from that afforded by its own decrees, comes from dismissed servants, "a tainted source." Mr. Fox Bourne has guarded himself by laying little stress on such revelations. We are promised a book by Capt. Guy Burrows, which will doubtless arouse much feeling. But the advantage of inquiry by dispassionate men such as Mr. Morel and Mr. Fox Bourne is that no sensational element enters into their pages, and that the reader does not have to discount their views as being possibly coloured by personal feeling.

The case against the Congo State is, in fact, complete upon the official publications of the State itself. So far as more was needed for the uninstructed public, it was supplied by the plain and obviously truthful history of the Rev. E. V. Sjöblom, the Swedish missionary, himself, we believe, connected with the American Baptists, an apostolic figure, who finally destroyed the credit of the State and its officials. All that is now needed is to bring home to Europe, which created the Congo State for the sake of good government, and in the name of Almighty God, the horrible mischief it has wrought.

Mr. Fox Bourne was forced to write his volume. The Aborigines Protection Society, with which he has for some years been honourably and prominently connected, was drawn into supporting, in early days, the King of the Belgians in his professedly philanthropic schemes. The new kingdom, which was to have been the model for the Africa of the future, having soon become the canker of the whole continent, the duty lies on the leading men of the Society to point out to the world how and by whom they were deceived.

Mr. Fox Bourne has given us a full history of the Congo State. We believe that every fact is accurately set forth, and is fact indeed. In what is his own we have found no slip. The map, which bears the name "The Edinburgh Geographical Institute, J. G. Bartholomew," is most useful and complete, but contains an error. Lake Bangweolo is not "700" ft. above the sea, but has been in recent years computed to be 4,000 ft. or 3,800 ft. "700" is no doubt put for 3,700, the old computation.

SHORT STORIES.

The Splendid Idle Forties. By Gertrude Atherton. (Macmillan & Co.)—In this striking volume Mrs. Atherton, whose original talent has done so much to illustrate the older life of California, gives us thirteen stories of the time "before the Gringos came"—under which title the stories have already appeared in America. Her tales are full of the romance and colour and sparkle of that curious life—half old-world Spanish, half topsy-turvy Oriental in its fatalism and passionate amorism—which was to be found in California before the

Americans began to arrive from the East and to oust the older settlers. Modern California is still one of the most romantic places in the world, but the country of which Mrs. Atherton writes could "give it points and a beating" in various respects. Such tales as those of 'The Pearls of Loreto,' or 'The Head of a Priest,' or 'The Isle of Skulls' could hardly have been told in any other country since the Bagdad of the 'Thousand and One Nights.' The book is full of weird fascination, and will add to Mrs. Atherton's deservedly high reputation.

Tales from a Far Riding. By Oliver Onions. (Murray.)—These stories, to find a true appreciation, should be approached in the same strenuous spirit in which they have been written. And if strenuousness be an effort to the average reader, the effort is, on the whole, worth the making. The remote hills and vales of Yorkshire a hundred years or so ago have provided the author with a grim background for some grim tales of lawless men and their misdeeds. Mr. Onions has drawn his characters and their surroundings with a strong and unsparing hand, and though it may be felt that the realism of detail is occasionally overdone, as in 'The Last Gate,' there is no undue straining after effect. A little light in the darkness would certainly be welcome, especially in the story of 'Gambier,' the priest whose personal malignity is cloaked by acute religious mania. There is, however, a redeeming quality of power in the writing throughout, whilst the love-making of the hapless young couple at the opening of 'The May-Stang' has a peculiar delicacy added to its dramatic force, which appears again in 'The Huntingtowers.'

Kotô: being Japanese Curios, with Sundry Cobwebs. Collected by Lafcadio Hearn. (Macmillan & Co.)—The title of this prettily got-up book is apt enough, for the stories and sketches contained in it are true *kotô*—the Japanese *kotô* is an awkwardly phonetic rendering of the Chinese word—and are dressed out with Mr. Hearn's usual skill. The first is taken from the 'Hundred Tales,' a garishly illustrated collection, in several thin volumes, chiefly of Buddhist retribution stories, told with a sort of gruesomeness indeed, but too crude to raise a shudder. In fact, even with Mr. Hearn's aid, the common Japanese popular story, intended to be horrid or not, is too trivial, fragmentary, and unfinished to be particularly interesting. It is usually a mere *motif*, which scarcely bears transference into Western forms, though effective enough told round a *hibachi* (brasier) in some out-of-the-way inn's guest-room amid lonely hills, with the wind murmuring among the stiff-leaved cryptomerias that stand up like giant ghosts in the outer darkness. The sketches are better than the stories, and would be better still without the scraps of philosophy some of them contain. The history of the firefly is the best, and the *hokku*, or half-stanzas, scattered through it are pleasant enough in their way. These *hokku* are favourite reading among the Japanese; their charm lies in their dainty form, for the content is of the slightest—a line or two, indeed, vaguely indicating common experiences with little imagination, but often with a good deal of suggestion. The gem of the volume is 'A Woman's Diary,' purporting to be "the history of a woman's married life recorded by herself, found in a small *haribako* [workbox] which had belonged to her." It is an ordinary story, not in the least sensational, yet pitiful and even touching in its record of poverty and suffering, showing the hardship and small enjoyment—according to our notions, at least—of the colourless existence led by the bulk of the Japanese poorer classes upon a total family wage of twelve pounds a year or less. The illustrations in red tint by Genjirô

Yeto are in the transitional style of modern Japanese pictorial art, pretty after a fashion, but lacking the vigorous characterization of the older manner, if displaying more Western accuracy in drawing.

Children of the Frost. By Jack London. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Like very many other recent works of fiction, this book bears an American imprint. There are ten stories in it, and they all deal with the savage peoples of the "barrens, the bad lands of the Arctic, the deserts of the Circle, the bleak and bitter home of the musk-ox and the lean plains wolf." If the author would be well advised (there is a cock-sure note about his work, a fluent complacency, which makes one doubt the likelihood) he would write nothing more for at least a year or two, and in the meantime set himself to read a good deal of the genuine masters of prose. His previous book, 'The God of his Fathers,' earned considerable praise, and justified the same. There were real stories in it, told in an unaffected, direct style, such as men use in the telling of stories about a camp fire. The present volume, however, seems to suggest that the author has come to take himself seriously as a literary person, and, unfortunately, to have forged a style of sorts. The consequence is that the stories, some of which are in themselves good, are full of strange and graceless locutions, crude affectations, and astonishing misuse of "dictionary words." White men do not talk "gravely, in English," after this fashion:

"Dreams and dream-dust, that is what he has been to you. You clutched at form and gripped shadow, gave yourself to a man, and bedded with the wraith of a man. In such manner of old did the daughters of men whom the gods found fair."

We have noted scores of ridiculous phrases, many of which are neither lucid nor grammatical. This is a pity. The author has plenty of material, and should strive to use a simple, fitting method of expression.

RECENT VERSE.

Hand in Hand. Verses by a Mother and Daughter. (Elkin Mathews.)—This "mother and daughter," who warble to each other "hand in hand," invite invasion of their anonymity by means of a title-page (modelled by "J. L. K.") wherein they are seen "sole-sitting by the shores of old romance," not a thousand miles from Mandalay. A volume written by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's mother and sister has a certain charm for the bibliophile, but, apart from this irrelevant interest, these verses are not without value.

Students of heredity may find in Mrs. Lockwood Kipling's sombrely powerful broodings over love and death hints as to the sources of her son's cynical fantasy, acrid irony, and scorn. All the stern and austere elements in his genius seem to have come from the spindle side. It may be, of course, that Mrs. Kipling has poured only a portion of her temperament into these pessimistic poems, but it is usually the dominant energy of character that utters itself in the veiled confessional of poetry. Perhaps the finest of her poems is the lyric entitled 'When my Ship Comes Home from Sea.' It might have been written by the author of 'A Rag and a Bone and a Hank of Hair':—

"O a golden comb for golden hair,
And milk-white pearls for a neck as fair;
And silver chains, and all for me,
The day my ship comes home from sea!"

"O silken 'broideries, green and blue,
And wrought with crimson thro' and thro',
With coral and amber; all for me,
The day my ship comes home from sea!"

"And where is the good ship sailing from
That brings these brave things safely home?
And by what name do you hail her free,
And who is her captain on the sea?"

"My ship comes sailing from the West,
And her name is called 'The Sailor's Rest';
And the bravest man of all her crew,
Her captain, is my lover true."

"O never will that ship come home,
Wherever she be sailing from;
I warned my hands beneath the stars
By a fire made of her broken spars."

"And three days dead the Captain lay,
But how he died no man may say;
I laid him out by the pale moon-rise,
And made a shroud of the 'broderies'."

"With coral and gold I weighted him,
And still he was light enough to swim;
With silver chains I bound him down,
There was never a corpse so hard to drown."

"His black hair lines an eagle's nest
On a sea-girt cliff in the lonesome west;
Now jet for coral there must be
And instead of amber, ebony."

This is a very fine piece of romantic witchery. It trembles with that subtle kind of imaginative glamour which reached its culmination in 'Christabel,' 'The Ancient Mariner,' 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' and 'The Blessed Damozel.' We say so by way of classification, not by way of comparison, for it is a cruel sort of praise to shatter the small by pitting it against the great. That notwithstanding, in this poem there are depths of spiritual suggestion, with shadowy gleams and shaken lights which trouble and torment the imagination. Among the other verses there is none so full of wonder and wizardry, but there are several sonnets in the Shakspearean form which read modern sentiment into Shakspearean phrase: 'Rivals,' 'Love's Hypocrisy,' 'The Fate of Beauty,' 'Playing with Fire,' and 'The Dole.' The prevailing mood in these sonnets is the wistful disillusion of maturity, with its yearning regrets and rebellions; and although the same spiritual posture recurs, each sonnet is a simple mirror of a simple gesture. The workmanship is not elaborate or fastidious. Indeed, there is hardly any metrical life, the emotion being vitalized by its own thrust and pressure. 'Love's Hypocrisy' is tersely phrased:—

Her lips said "Go"; her shining eyes said "Stay."
How tell which was her meaning, which her will?
How read the riddle of her yea and nay,
And disentangle each, bewildered still?
Hearing her chilling tone, all hope expired;
Seeing her glowing eyes, despair took heart;
One moment certain of the good desired;
One moment turning, hopeless, to depart.
Then, as she stood, with half-averted face,
From head to feet veiled from his ardent eyes,
Sudden she changed, and with triumphant grace
Flung off the mantle of her soul's disguise!
Sweet hypocrite! how false was all her feigning,
Turning for flight, yet, while she turned, remaining!

That is so very nearly perfect that it seems captious to wish for more rhythmic variety or for more freshness of epithet; but it is these things that are lacking in all Mrs. Kipling's verses. Here, again, the dabbler in heredity will find a hint which explains the rhythmic monotony of Mr. Kipling's verse. It may be confidently asserted that a rhythmist is born, not made, and that Mr. Kipling to the end of his poetic days will never be a rhythmist. He will beat his music out by sheer violence, but his line will never be plastic, sensitive, undulating.

Mrs. Fleming's verses are very unequal, and many of them have no sincere emotion behind them; but one sonnet, 'Love's Murderer,' is well wrought, and ends with a new conceit which is a fine variant of an old one:

Since Love is dead, stretched here between us, dead,
Let us be sorry for the quiet clay:
Hope and offence alike have passed away.
The glory long had left his vanquished head,
Poor shadowed glory of a distant day!
But can you give no pity in its stead?
I see your hard eyes have no tears to shed,
But has your heart no kindly word to say?
Were you his murderer, or was it I?
I do not care to ask, there is no need.
Since gone is gone, and dead is dead indeed,
What use to wrangle of the how and why?
I take all blame, I take it. Draw not nigh!
Ah, do not touch him, lest Love's corpse should bleed!

The marks of exclamation in these and other verses are blemishes, which ought to be

eschewed. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any poem gains by their use. Mr. Swinburne employs them very sparingly, and we are disposed to think that they might well be confined to the unrelated apostrophe. Mrs. Kipling and Mrs. Fleming are both careless in respect of form, printing the Shakspearean sonnet in five or six different ways. We dislike these senseless divisions and indentations. The Shakspearean sonnet ought to be printed either in fourteen unindented lines, or with only the final couplet indented. It is a pity to break it into quatrains or into octave and sestet.

There is nothing else so good as 'Love's Murderer' in Mrs. Fleming's verses. 'To Tezcatlepoça' is powerful, but its power savours of brutality, especially in the line:—

The hand that wrenched his heart out through the hole.

Here the repellent word "hole" is clearly due to the necessity of finding a fourth rhyme. 'Unsent Letters' is a charming bubble of sentiment. 'Daisy Quilt' is a quaintly felicitous image for God's acre. 'Rose Aylmer's Grave,' we fear, will not please lovers of Landor. The interpolation of a stanza from Landor's poem in sadly inferior verses is indefensible. 'Spion Kop' will please the elocutionist, but the verses concerning the late Queen's funeral are cold and artificial.

The Queen's Vigil, and other Song. By W. W. Gibson. (Elkin Mathews.)—Mr. Gibson's little volume strengthens the hope which 'Urlyn the Harper' inspired. 'The Queen's Vigil' may be described as a romantic expansion of Tennyson's laconic lyric, "Home they brought her warrior dead." It is a procession of delicately coloured pictures:—

She leant among the trellised leaves,
Crushing the clusters yet ungrown;
The grapes, unswollen yet and green,
Nor ripened for the gurgling press,
As bitter wine of her distress
Were spilt, beneath her woe, unseen.

This is a good example of Mr. Gibson's command of the direct vision which fuses thought and symbol in one mental picture. He revels in the sensuous beauty of things and words. He can pour a vague emotion into a crystal chalice of exquisitely wrought phrase:—

The glow-worm's emerald signal-fires
Lighted the cool green dusk, and bold
The bats about the ramparts old
Fluttered with silence-weaving flight;
While drowsily above the mould
The roses swung, and on the night
Unloosed their petalled wealth of bloom.

The description of the cathedral window is curiously fresh:—

Resplendent through the open door,
She saw the southern rose of glass
Agleam as if the summer's store
Of cornland flowers that flame and pass—
The poppy red, the cockle blue,
And yellow charlock—gathered there
By angel-hand with tender care,
In fresh unfading beauty grew,
Imperishably bright and new,
Though now no wind of morning strayed
Mid opening petals, and the dew
That evening dropped with dreamful shade
Fell only in unflowering grass.

The entrance of the knights bearing the body of Pelleenore is painted with vigour and simple touches of pictorial realism such as this:—

The gold smoke moving overhead
A glowing cloud above the press.

The smoke of the torches seems to fix the picture, and when the knights leave Armelin alone with her lord, the motif recurs:—

While yet, above him hovering, curled
The fume of smouldering torches dim,
And, as she moved, the darkness swirled
About her, till she came to him.

The poem is a symphony of evening, night, and dawn, and the slow march of the hours through the cathedral unifies and harmonizes the whole picture. The vision of sunrise creeping towards the dead king and queen provides a pathetic and beautiful poem with a pathetic and beautiful close:—

Slowly through nave and choir and aisle
The dimness moved, and wan light filled
The dark; grey pillars, file on file,
Loomed out; and, o'er the sleepers stilled,
Spread the far roof's high vaulted mass.

Then all the eastern windows flamed
Triumphal with arising morn,
And sunlight-stricken hues proclaimed
The miracle of day new-born;
Again within the soaring choir,
With sapphirine wings no longer dim,
Flashed out the blazoned seraphim,
Burning with sheer, celestial fire;
With silent harp and muted lyre,
Young angels in clear-shining green
Glowed fresh and bright as love's desire,
Above the sleeping king and queen,
By strife and sorrow overborn.

The other poems fall far short of this fragile simplicity, this poised grace, this spontaneous beauty. They seem to lack emotional sincerity and imaginative impulse. We fancy that Mr. Gibson's vein is not rich enough to be worked roughly or rapidly. Like most contemporary poets, he must crush a great deal of poetic earth in order to get a little poetic ore. His natural bent appears to be romantic narrative in which the romance is not too nebulous and the narrative not too clear. At present he is groping among various forms after the one which will enable him to express his sense of mystery and beauty, and it is easy to trace the influence of other poets on his sensitive curiosity. But it is in romantic narrative that he is most original, most spontaneous, and most unsophisticated.

Quæ Scripsi: a Book of Verse. By Francis H. Butler. (Sands.)—The reader of this "book of verse," the value of which would have been considerably enhanced by a stricter process of selection, closes it with the feeling that Mr. Butler's strength lies in pathetic narrative, whether drawn out through a whole ballad, as in 'The Shepherd,' which is closely modelled on 'Lucy Gray,' or cast in a lyrical form and compressed within narrower limits, as in 'A Tale of Oxford.' We make an exception, however, to this general proposition in favour of a single poem of great originality and directness, 'Dissecting,' from which we extract the first, third, and fifth verses:—

I cut, wondering out:
How strange it is to see
This mass so chill, without a will,
Is shapen yet as we!

I cut, calmly out:
This sunk eye cannot gaze,
Or mark my steel the clues reveal
Of life's mysterious maze.

I cut, freely out:
Why not? The life is sped;
By me is grieved no bone bereaved
Of covering shroud by shroud.

There is much in this volume that is in a lighter vein. 'The Student to his Cat' (cats, indeed, figure largely in Mr. Butler's pages) and 'Kitchen Company,' in which cockroaches and crickets are found raising questions of a teleological order, to name only two examples, are very happy effusions. The author's style is fluent and refined, but too lavish use is made of rare and obsolete words—e.g., "welkin," which Nym has made rather ridiculous, recurs more than once. It is one thing for Milton to say that "the swinked hedger at his supper sat," and another thing for Mr. Butler to end a sonnet with such an ill-sounding incongruity as "while Atë, swinked, destruction's besom spared." A misprint, uncorrected in the errata, occurs on p. 136, l. 5; also, apparently, in l. 16, p. 41.

A Christmas Posy, by Lady Lindsay (Kegan Paul & Co.), is a small, prettily adorned volume of the Christmas variety of religious verse. It may be described as pleasant, rather than powerful or original. The metres and measures are varied if not distinguished. Carols, cradle songs, and other pieces touching on the season are gathered together. The nativity of the Christ-child is naturally the dominant note of the collection. It is, perhaps, impossible that modern carols and songs of praise

should seem to us to have the *naïveté* and freshness of the past. When they were written the legend was itself younger, and it was expressed, besides, with what now seems the quaintness and grace of a bygone fashion. Rightly or wrongly, a touch of it seems essential to the making of a good carol. Some of the translations given have more of the quality. Lady Lindsay's adaptations of old Burgundian and Provençal ditties have here and there not altogether lost touch with their old-world originals. Her own verse is now and then tender and thoughtful, and speaks of a devotional attitude of mind towards her subject.

If Miss Lilian Street had applied more rigid canons of selection to her *Song and Story* (Nutt), the total impression left by the book would probably have been more satisfactory. A good deal of her writing has its touches of distinction and individuality. On the other hand, a good deal is wordy in expression and conventional in sentiment. Some of her most promising pieces are imperfect. They begin well, with something seen or something felt, and tail off into an impotent and lame conclusion. Here is a very marked example:—

TEMPTATION.

When the ways of the town too irksome prove,
Or your life is a whit too full,
Oh, you long once more the old cliff to rove,
And the clean sea-pinks to pull;

And to smell, oh, to smell the wet seaweed,
Lying brown on the golden sand;
Till these longings, at last, their wiles exceed,
And your soul to them you withstand.

And here is another:—

UNDER THE SUNSET.

At the hour when the blue sea faints to gray,
And the red rock darkly frowns;
When the trees that waved their green all day
Show black along the downs;

When the white star looks on a world at rest;
And the brown bat flutters by;
And the old church spire points high in the West
Against the orange sky;

Comes a sense of the life that is *To Be*,
When this little life is done,
And the soul from a judging world set free
Shall face its God alone.

The last couplet in the one case and the last stanza in the other are surely mere schoolgirl poetry. Elsewhere, however, Miss Street shows that she can think and feel for herself. Some delicately touched love-poems cover a considerable range of womanly passion and sentiment. The strongest individual influence on Miss Street's verse has, we should guess, been that of Mr. Henley. Here are lines which exactly catch his characteristic note of delight in youth and spring, the joy of earth and the riot of life, with that under-sense of the fleetness of it all which only serves to heighten the rapture:—

A DAY IN APRIL.

Spring and the spirit of Spring,
Gay, luxurious, flattering;
Spring is abroad with expectant eyes,
Lord of the earth and the spacious skies,
Rake, and lover, and worldly-wise.

Yea? or Nay? For he will not wait—
Take your chance, it is not too late,
Be young, and happy, and glad to live—
The days that follow have naught to give,
Youth and Love are things fugitive.

The poem beginning "The day's a day for roaming, oh, the day's a summer chance!" is in the same vein. And, of course, Miss Street has the other, the correlative, mood to this, of a rather bitter and pessimistic disillusion:—

MAY-TIME.

The winds blow chill, and in the green
The birds call plaintively;
And love that longs for what hath been
Lets hope and courage die.

The Spring must come and go this year—
May holds no maying-hours—
Yet for the dream denied, most dear,
I am the nearer yours.

Apart from the general lyric contents of the volume are a few character-studies in verse. These also have quality. The best is the rather touching little piece called 'Puckle: the Commonplace.'

Second Strings. By A. D. Godley. (Methuen & Co.)—Whatever may be the arithmetically exact portion of his master's spirit which he has received, Mr. Godley is in the direct line from Calverley, and, now that the gifted author of 'Lapsus Calami' is dead, may fairly claim to represent that brilliant tradition at its best. In certain points of technique 'Second Strings' marks an advance on 'Lyra Frivola,' Mr. Godley's last volume. In the piece entitled 'Virginibus,' for example, the rhyme in the middle of the line is more persistent, the Latin tags introduced fall more naturally into their places than in similar pieces in the earlier collection. On the other hand, we seem to detect a falling-off in freshness and "go," and a certain monotony begins to be observable, produced by the inevitable restriction in the choice of subjects. We are treated to no such delicious fooling as 'The 1713 against Newnham,' or 'The Rubáiyát of Moderations.' Occasional verses can only be read occasionally. But genuine parodies such as these are joys for ever, and may look forward to something of the longevity of their originals. We hope Mr. Godley will indulge this vein in future, and also (unless the publisher forbids) give us some more of those Latin verses which, like the fragment of burlesque epic in 'Lyra Frivola,' show him at his very best.

Outlook Odes. By T. W. H. Crosland. (Unicorn Press.)—Whatever the reason which led Mr. Crosland to adopt "an American pattern of ode," whether it were the difficulty of finding rhymes (he tells us that he never misses an opportunity of bursting into rhyme when the way is plain before him) or not, there is no denying that it is most effective for his purposes and that he handles it with considerable skill. The freedom of the form harmonizes with the freedom of address, which Mr. Crosland permits himself equally in the case of Mr. Dan Leno and the Tsar. Nevertheless this freedom is seldom, if ever, abused. Mr. Crosland claims that his jokes "are constructed on a principle which entirely prohibits laughter." Perhaps, however, this prohibition does not apply south of the Tweed, for there are very few of these odes over which we have not laughed heartily. As a running commentary on men and matters they have a distinct value, and will, we hope, be continued.

AMERICAN BOOKS.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have sent us the volumes which conclude their "Camden Edition" of Whitman's writings and "Arnheim Edition" of Poe, each of which occupies ten volumes in all. These editions are properly called "The Booklover's," for they are as beautiful and complete as any one could desire. The Whitman includes a valuable amount of notes and comments both by himself and his friends and executors. We learn that—unlike most poets—"he was very careful as to punctuation, spelling, and arrangement of type," and took as much trouble about his titles as Dickens. His manuscript is reproduced, showing the many variants considered before 'Specimen Days' was chosen as a title. Other autographs reproduced are of high interest. It may be useful to quote from Whitman's 'Rules for Composition': "Common idioms and phrases—Yankeeisms and vulgarisms—cant expressions, when very pat only." The bibliography of Whitman's writings, articles on him, and the index at the end of the volumes are models of what such things should be; in fact, the whole edition shows the careful completeness which is the work of the enthusiast only. There is no heavy plodding, and no complaining by the editors of the magnitude of their task. It seems doubtful piety, by-the-by, to preserve notes by Whitman which are wrong, such as that Byron was born at Dover,

England. A correction might, at any rate, be made at the bottom of the page in these cases. In the remaining volumes of Poe's works the illustrator, Mr. Coburn, surpasses his efforts in the earlier volumes, and has made some pictures that cannot be easily forgotten.

It is always a nice question whether the early work of a famous man of letters ought to be reprinted. Theoretically, indeed, there is something to be said on both sides; one rather leans to the view of those who think that it should be allowed gently to die in the obscurity of dusty bookshelves, though there is a good deal to be said for those who maintain that the development of genius is worth studying even in stuff like the novels which Balzac wrote before he conceived the idea of the 'Human Comedy,' or the poems which drew down on Tennyson the not wholly undeserved satire of Lytton, with his "schoolmiss Alfred." As a matter of fact, whenever a man has really impressed his mark on literature some one will be found to disinter his juvenilia and hack-work from the quiet repose to which their author is himself inclined to leave them. We do not say that this is a bad thing for literature on the whole, though it often gives us books in which a great name vouches for material of little or no absolute value. Such is the volume of *Early Prose Writings of James Russell Lowell* (Lane), which has just been published with an introduction by Mr. Walter Littlefield and a prefatory note by Dr. E. E. Hale. The most interesting thing in it, perhaps, is Dr. Hale's statement that "we knew as well, in 1838, when Lowell graduated, that he was to be a distinguished poet, widely esteemed, highly valued in the literature of the land, as we have since known that he had won that position." It is not very often that juvenile promise is so fully recognized and so well fulfilled as it seems to have been in this case. There was one exception to the chorus of praise, and that was Lowell's father. "Oh dear!" said the old gentleman, when he heard of the reputation that his son had won, "James promised me that he would quit writing poetry and go to work." The present volume contains half a score of stories, sketches, and essays which Lowell published before 1843, and which have not previously been collected. The best of them are the essays on five Elizabethan dramatists which appeared in the *Boston Miscellany* and the *Pioneer*. Their substance was recast by the author in his 'Conversations on the Old Poets,' a volume which he adversely criticized in his riper years. But they are worth reading as an illustration of Lowell's constant doctrine that "it is the high and glorious vocation of poetry to make our daily life and toil more beautiful and holy by the divine ministrings of love."

There are few more charming figures in the literature of the United States than that of the shy recluse of Walden, that "Yankee sort of Oriental" whose blend of shrewdness with transcendentalism gives a unique flavour to the two or three volumes which endear the name of Thoreau to so many readers. It is, of course, by his books alone that most of us know Thoreau—books that stand very near the head of rural classics, whilst their pages are touched with a deeper philosophy and a finer sense of the problems of being than ever found their way into the artless prattle of Walton, the simple annals of Gilbert White, or the catalogues raisonnés of Richard Jefferies. Thoreau, though Stevenson branded him as a "skulker," infused a tonic virtue into his writings which proves that his shrinking from busy life was based on stronger reasons than prompted the world-sickness of an Amiel or an Obermann. He chose to spend his days "on the promenade deck of the world, an outside passenger; where I have freedom in my thought, and in my soul am

free." The strenuous person of the twentieth century is much in need of some wholesome corrective to the rush and bustle in which he is inclined to see the whole duty of man—much as the fox who had lost his tail tried to prescribe his own defect as the rule of beauty for other foxes. This can hardly be found more easily than in an intimate study of the work and life of Thoreau, and we welcome Mr. F. B. Sanborn's elegant reprint of William Ellery Channing's illuminative biography and criticism of his friend *Thoreau the Poet-Naturalist* (Boston, U.S., C. E. Goodspeed). Channing's book, which has long been out of print and now sells for five dollars when it comes into the market, is one of the most fascinating pieces of biographical work that we know. It contains a great deal about Thoreau's inner life and thought which is indispensable to the student, and with its long extracts from his published writings and reports of his conversations, it is a most agreeable companion to the too-few volumes which preserve the memory of so distinguished a spirit. Channing himself, though he has never been well known in this country, was not far from being a man of genius—a worthy fellow to Thoreau and Emerson. "He had, in fact," says Mr. Sanborn, who knew him well,

"more completely than any man since Keats the traditional poetical temperament, intuitive, passionate, capricious, with by turns the most generous and the most exacting spirit. One other trait he had, never seen by me in such force in any other—the power to see and the impulse to state all sides of any matter which presented itself to his alert and discriminating intellect. He would utter an opinion, in itself pertinent, but partial; in a moment, if not disputed, he would bring forth the complementary opinion, and so go round his subject until its qualities had been exhausted; and this not with the formality of syllogisms or enthymemes, but as the poet's eye, in Shakespeare's phrase,

Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven."

A certain diffuseness and lack of style prevented Channing's books from conveying to the reader the sense of power which his talk gave to his friends, and this volume on Thoreau is the most likely of all he wrote to keep his memory green. It was really a public service of Mr. Sanborn to make it thus newly accessible to readers.

The Alcotts in Harvard (Lancaster, Mass., J. C. L. Clark), by Annie M. L. Clark, is a pleasant though slight record of the childhood of Louisa M. Alcott and her sisters—the household which has been painted for the delight of so many readers in 'Little Women.' The settlement in Harvard of Bronson Alcott and some of his transcendental friends, which took place in 1843, aroused much "curiosity and interest" in the inhabitants, as Mrs. Clark tells us. Their theory of "high thinking and plain living" was carried out to an extent that created much remark among the simple New England minds, as when at a picnic Alcott père refused some tempting "cookies" with the remark, "Vanity, and worse than vanity!" All kinds of animal food, and foreign luxuries like tea, coffee, rice, and sugar, were eschewed by the transcendentalists, who lived solely on water, fruit, and select vegetables—those which grew underground, like potatoes, being regarded with suspicion, as inimical to the aspirations of the soul. The effect which their teaching produced on their new neighbours was well described by one of the latter, who said: "Mr. Lane divided man into three states—the disconscious, the conscious, and the unconscious; the disconscious is the state of a pig, the conscious is the baptism by water, and the unconscious is the baptism by fire. And as for myself," he added, "when I had heard them talk for a few moments, I didn't know whether I had any mind or not." A saving sense of humour preserved Louisa Alcott and her sisters from the prig-forming tendency of

such an environment. They were not the "sad-faced children" which a recent writer has called them. Mrs. Clark assures us that the picture drawn in 'Little Women' is a far truer presentment of the Alcott household. Two or three letters from Louisa Alcott—two of which are given in facsimile, showing the great change which "writer's cramp" produced in her handwriting—add value to a book which will be prized by all who value 'Little Women' and the other works of its gifted author.

The late Dr. William Cunningham Gray left behind him the material for a delightful book, full of the freshness and restful charm of American forests, which has been published under the title of *Musings by Camp-Fire and Wayside* (Revell Company). The papers included in this book were mostly written in the Northern woods, where Dr. Gray was in the habit of spending his holidays, and where he found refreshment and inspiration for workaday life. In his preface he appeals to Americans (who now rush across oceans and continents) to follow his example, and seek health and recreation in the seclusion of their native woods and mountain chains. He specially recommends

"a log-cabin and a camp-fire in some locality chosen for its waters, wildness, and beauty. Such outings are supposed to be only appropriate for men, but women should go. More than men they need to break the monotony of life squarely off, and make a summary riddance of it. Let them make wood-nymphs of themselves. Whoever heard of a Diana suffering from nervous prostration, or a naiad sending a satyr post-haste for Hippocrates?"

The best testimony to the excellence of this advice is to be found in the pleasant pages of these musings, into which Dr. Gray has packed much of the scents and freshness and murmur of the woods and their wild life. It will be read with pleasure by all who have been "breathed on by the rural Pan," and placed on the same shelf that holds the works of Thoreau and Walton and White of Selborne.

Increasing attention is being turned both in this country and in the United States to the United Empire Loyalists of the American Revolution. Mr. Van Tyne, of the University of Pennsylvania, publishes through the Macmillan Company *The Loyalists in the American Revolution*, a work as friendly and favourable to the Loyalists as was to be expected at a moment when they are intellectually "the fashion" with all American historians. Washington himself is rebuked for his expression of conviction that "these wretched creatures," than whom "there never existed a more miserable set of beings," "ought.....long ago" to have imitated some of their number, and "committed suicide." They were numerous: those from Boston itself who abandoned everything and sailed with the fleet for Nova Scotia were over nine hundred in number, and their sufferings remind us of those afterwards endured under similar circumstances by the Royalists who left Toulon with another unsuccessful British garrison. The Whigs are reproached for forgetting that the American Tories "had been their respected neighbours." The laws of New York and New Jersey decreeing death for the crime of maintaining, even by speech in sermon or prayer, that the King of Great Britain had authority are quoted, and the hanging of Roberts and Carlisle is described. Lord George Germain, M.P., Secretary of State for the American Department, is styled "Lord German" in the index and in two passages in the text.

The same publishers send us two other American books on American subjects, of which one is a rather dry volume in a series, "Handbooks of American Government," dealing with *The Government of New York: its History and Administration*. James, Duke of York, appears as the founder of the freedom

of the province, but it is no more made clear why he devised and granted "the Charter of Liberties" than why he destroyed it on coming to the throne. The Dutch were no more liberal in New York than at the Cape. James II. is responsible for the prosaically unimaginative names of the Counties of the State.

The Macmillan Company also issue, under the title *The New Empire*, a rather wordy book by Mr. Brooks Adams, of Quincy, on the predominance of the United States, and the importance in history of trade routes. The author's account of the rise and decline of the older Powers, up to the Middle Ages, is of interest, and his conclusion as to the position of his own country is sound; but the connexion between them is not made clear. His view of the United Kingdom is not flattering: "The nation is intellectually inelastic, and it cultivates rigidity by confiding its education to the clergy." Mr. Adams gives a short history of the surrenders in South Africa, and sums up:—

"The two salient characteristics of the English army were incompetence among the officers and feebleness among the men.....Japanese generals behaved not thus. Japanese soldiers always display reckless courage and stubborn endurance.....Mark also the content of the British public with their military performance. Throughout the war they made no serious effort to improve, and since the peace they exult as in an heroic victory.....Inertia pervades all English society."

Mr. Adams thinks no better of Russia as a competitor, and evidently believes that the day of Germany is past. Mr. Adams has written, as he says, with haste. There is repetition, and one word is often spelt in several fashions on one page. A passage in the text which states that Fouquet's Vaux admittedly "outshone St. Germain or Fontainebleau" suggests that it no longer exists for comparison with the latter. Vaux is unchanged, except that the gardens have recently been finished upon Fouquet's plan. Though a striking and beautiful, it is not a large house, and comparison with the destroyed St. Germain and the existing Fontainebleau is out of place.

MILITARY BOOKS.

The Highland Brigade: its Battles and its Heroes (Stirling, Mackay), was originally compiled by Mr. James Cromb sixteen years ago. Mr. D. L. Cromb is responsible for the present edition, which brings the work abreast with the completion of the first part of the Boer war. The guerilla period afforded the Highlanders no opportunity, and is therefore omitted. It is a faithful chronicle, if marked by no literary skill. The first question that suggests itself is, What is a Highland regiment? The "men from the shieling," the true rustic Highlanders, are not numerous enough "to go round," even if it were not the fact that they generally prefer the Guards or Royal Artillery. The only battalion which resembles the Highland regiments of pre-Waterloo days is, or was, the 3rd Camerons, the militia battalion, which was said some twenty years ago to be 1,100 strong, 700 soldiers still speaking the Gaelic. Days are changed since the half-century which sent to the wars 10,000 men from Skye alone, and with officers in more than usual proportion. The present writer remembers the distress with which the peasants on the coast of Lorne told him that a battalion of modern Highlanders, who had recently done a route-march through their district, could not speak a word of the ancient tongue. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose there is not a strong element of the Celt in the present regiments. To say nothing of the Irish from the great towns in Scotland (all reckoned by the place of birth), there is in every city a large element of Highland descent, many of this class making their way into the army.

And although the majority of military "Highlanders" come from the Lowlands, there is a very strong dash of Scottish (i.e., Celtic) blood in all districts outside the Lothians. On the whole, though the raw material of the present regiments cannot have the instinctive qualities of the primitive Highland warrior, there is sufficient inherited soldierly spirit among the moderns to account for the unquestioned high character of the disciplined bodies that we know. The book before us, though naturally limited in scope by its special subject, is justified by the gallantry and ubiquity which make the annals of the Highlanders so largely co-extensive with our general military history. Of the first part of the book it is needless to say much. The Homeric slaughter of Mutiny days was exactly suited to the kilted men, *cominus pugnantes*, like their forebears. Of late the infantry charge has been less practicable, but it may be hoped that a mode of fighting in which our solid battalions have always been supreme will never go completely out of fashion.

From the Alma to Hamley's attack on Tel-el-Kebir the Highland regiments bore a conspicuous part, combining extreme steadiness with an *elan* perhaps exceeding that of most fighting units. Their Indian record is terribly exciting reading, even at this distance of time. We note that the author does justice to General Burroughs's gallantry at the Secunder Bagh, which certainly did not receive the recognition which it merited. But individual valour was universal, or nearly so, in those dark and desperate days. Certainly any one who is inclined to wonder at the favour in which Highlanders have been held both by their leaders and the public need only look back to the part they took in the suppression of the Mutiny. In those times the 93rd were perhaps the most prominent of all. Later the 92nd and 72nd were distinguished on the march to Candahar, the former regiment, alas! so soon to be decimated in Colley's mad adventure at Majuba. The Black Watch, so glorious of old, earned its modern honours in Ashantee, at Tamai, and at Kirbekan. At Atbara the Seaforths and Camerons proved their mettle, and the Gordons, of the old and new battalions, have Dargai and Ladysmith to their credit. We note the charge of the Devons at Waggon Hill is duly recorded, though we have lately been assured it did not influence the Boer retreat. *Post hoc*, but not *propter hoc*. They retreated because the attack had failed.

But it is the negative virtue of endurance which is to be credited to the Highlander in the campaign which was marred to them by the black day of Magersfontein. Ticonderoga, in 1757, was the only parallel to it in the history of the "Freiceadan Dubh." The author deals lightly with those ten hours of misery which the general, whose ignorance of the enemy's dispositions had inflicted the disaster, made no effort to relieve. Caught in the act of deploying, by a fire from the trenches which Delarey's adroitness had established three hundred yards nearer than Wauchope expected, to hang on was all the Highlanders could do. Half stampeded to the bushes behind, as their ranks were withered with fire; but in such a plight the act was venial, and enough was done for honour by those who remained. On that head Mr. Cromb need not apologize. He might have told us at more length the good soldiery of Hughes Hallett in prolonging to the right with the Seaforths, and given the dramatic episode of their advance party so nearly taking the Boer kopjes in rear. "What might have been" is ever a fruitless topic. But it does seem that if Cronje and his adjutants had not been lost on their own left on that misty morning, and if the Guards and others had been properly used on

our right, the story of that sad day might have been very different. The Highlanders retrieved some of their laurels at Paardeberg, and the chronicler leaves them under good Hector Macdonald to play the useful but undistinguished rôle they supported till the end of the war.

Messrs. Gale & Polden, of Aldershot, publish a revised edition of Capt. Anley's *Practical Hints for Mounted Infantrymen*. The hints are chiefly on "kit." The author, being an officer, rightly says that it is easy "to train one's self to do without water until in bivouac, when it can be boiled." One of the terrible drawbacks to the ordinary Briton is his inability to go without liquid, which makes the regular private a prey to every form of bad drink and to the resultant evils. He is as intemperate about water as about beer. The hints as to horse management are excellent, and much needed by British cavalry as well as by yeomanry and M.I.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. BELL & SONS have sent us a complete set, bound in leather, of their *Chiswick Shakespeare*, with notes by Mr. John Dennis and illustrations by Mr. Byam Shaw. These thirty-nine elegant little volumes, which include the poems as well as the plays, will represent the top of achievement in their style for some time to come, and have already been appreciated by the judicious. They are slender, tasteful in appearance, and easily slipped into the pocket, while print and paper—things which the real book-lover and reader must regard—are alike good. The brief introductions and vocabularies—the latter at the end, as we prefer—are sensible and well adapted for general needs. Mr. Byam Shaw's talent always commands attention, if not assent. He has imagination, and is not afraid to face the most difficult things. He is very good, and again very bad, but we find his failures and a certain insolence of impressionism more interesting than the smooth meaningless placidities which used to be considered adequate.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS publishes *The Question of English Divorce*, an essay in favour of placing husband and wife on an equal footing. The volume contains much information about divorce elsewhere. For example, we learn that, of the States in the American Union, "South Carolina alone permits no divorce." The Church of England, in virtually refusing to marry divorced persons, is more strict than the Church of Rome, which, while nominally refusing to accept divorce, annuls marriages on grounds which are a natural cause of scandal. The author of the book before us thinks that the most striking of such grounds is in the case of "those who can afford to show that they are even remotely connected by blood." Recent cases which have done harm to the Church in Paris have been of a different kind. For example, the Archbishop of Paris, without appeal to Rome, declares a marriage non-existent only because the priest of one great Paris parish, in the case of distinguished persons whose wedding was by banns, had acted without the written delegation of the priest of another Paris parish, in which, by strict canon law, it was held the ceremony should have taken place. But if the lady had not divorced the gentleman in the civil courts, would this cause of nullity have been raked up? Does it exist in other cases? Who keeps the lists and has the terrible power to look through and suggest action upon them? The author of '*Lettres de Femmes*' is one of the well-known Parisians recently married in church to a lady whose previous marriage had been ecclesiastically annulled.

LORD BEAUCHAMP, when Governor of New South Wales, appears to have given a prize to the University of Sydney, and Mr. R. C. Teece has won it with *A Comparison between the Federal Constitutions of Canada and Australia*, which is published by W. E. Smith, Limited, of Sydney. If we wanted to pick holes in Mr. Teece's work we might question the statement in the first lines to the effect that the present cases of Federal Union under the Crown are three in number. But though the Federation of the Malay States is becoming more important than is that of the Leeward Islands, named by Mr. Teece, yet there are, we think, no elective members in its Council, which no doubt makes a difference. Mr. Teece looks forward to much trouble being caused to Australia by the power over finance possessed by the democratically elected Senate.

MESSRS. CASSELL'S supplementary volume to *The Encyclopædic Dictionary*, which contains 768 pages, deserves high praise. Lexicographers are not usually quick to perceive or endorse newly current words; but the list of new words since 1888 made here shows wide research, accuracy of definition, and, we may add, reasonable abstinence from some modern coinage which does not deserve preservation. A new edition of the dictionary in parts has begun, which is revised in each section as it comes out. Numerous coloured plates have also been expressly prepared for it. The illustrations of the dictionary have always been a strong point in this excellent work.

Stories of California. By Ella M. Sexton. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—This well-got-up little book was apparently printed in America, from good type and upon excellent paper. Its thirty or forty illustrations are admirable reproductions. From the author's 'Foreword' we learn that

"to recount in simple narratives the early conditions and subsequent development of California is the purpose of this book.....But the writer's chief aim has been to interest the children of California in the beautiful land of their birth, to unfold to them the life and occurrences of bygone days, and to lead them to note and enjoy their fortunate surroundings."

Upon the whole, we think the author may be said to have achieved her purpose successfully. It is only fair to add that this is not a book of stories, in the accepted sense of the phrase. One can hardly say that its various chapters, with one or two exceptions, form narratives. They are descriptions, in good, simple language, well calculated to hold the interest of children. From them English children may well learn, without the sense of study which means boredom to most young folk, a great deal about the early mission days, the Indians, the adventurous period of '49, the founding of that great and fascinating city San Francisco, and the more recent developments of fruit and wheat growing on the Pacific Slope. It is a noble country, and one of which all children may learn with advantage. One regrets to find that very cruel and debasing pastime the bullfight spoken kindly of in pages written for English and American children:—

"And if the men got hurt or the horses, well, we only thought that was part of the game, you see..... The bull always tried to save himself; and if he was savage and cruel, that was his nature to try and kill his enemies."

A more puerile comment than this was surely never made. The savage cruelty is all on the human side; the horses are the helpless, blindfolded victims; the bull merely acts upon the primal instinct of self-preservation.

The Minute Books of the Dorset Standing Committee, September, 1646—May, 1650. Edited by C. H. Mayo. (Exeter, Pollard & Co.)—This admirably produced and edited volume will be of service to all interested in county

history and in the activities of the executors of Puritan ascendancy. The entries mainly concern the sequestration of benefices, the appointment of "godly and painful ministers of the word," the rearrangement of revenues, and provision of safe conducts. There are many recording that the public faith is pledged to a certain person, or promising payment in return for good service done the State. Anthony Ashley Cooper's name is of frequent occurrence as an active member of the committee.

The Child Mind. By Ralph Harold Bretherton. (Lane.)—How excellent and how rare a thing it is to meet with a book able to recall to each one the true inwardness and the essential sentiment pertaining to childhood! How often, on the contrary, and how easily are our shadowy recollections of the state blotted out by trite and conventional remarks concerning one of the most deeply interesting subjects of inquiry! To say that Mr. Bretherton's book called 'The Child Mind' is not conventional or ordinary is high praise. Two or three living writers only have, so far as we know, this happy knack or curious gift of appreciating children bestowed upon them. There must be in the books the touch of real individuality, the hint of personal idiosyncrasies, which are then, by some indescribable means, transmuted so that they appeal to the universal mind and memory. The thoughtful reader receives a thrill as though the atmosphere of his own far-off existence were clinging about him again. He perceives the bygone emotions, even the sensations of that time. We may be unable to formulate, even to ourselves, these incoherent, inconsequent, yet indestructible memories, but a book like this revives for us the shapes and colours. 'The Child Mind' is simple enough, yet it is startling because it has this power. The writer who can put himself and his readers back must have a well-nigh creative touch. To reconstruct is almost as difficult as to construct. A youthful writer has now and then made wonderful—we may add, fearful—guesses about old age. That was divination, this is recollection, but the two processes run together and overlap. Mr. Bretherton's studies are as vivid as they are unpretentious. The sensitive child's view of space and time, especially of night and solitude, and the accompanying sensations, have been keenly remembered, and are singularly well suggested. To *sensitive* some will add the word *morbid*, and in places we do not altogether deny the justness of the word. The truth to nature, however (given that nature), is impressive. A number of different phases of the child's field of consciousness are sketched. The effect on the child's mind of its beloved, but for the moment seemingly Brobdingnagian, parents at play with her cherished doll families in their miniature abodes is delicately humorous. Recklessly, because ignorantly, they break up happy hearths and homes, and destroy "situations" of most dramatic importance to the child. Their well-meant, and to themselves exciting, pastime of showing off dreadful mechanical toys, armed with frightening clockwork apparatus, may awaken recollections in the breast of readers. Then the hopeless helplessness of children to explain, impart, express their inmost hopes or fears, delight or anguish (a state of mind half joy, half woe), is a revelation. In fact, the attitude of the child mind to the external world, and its relations with the parental mind, show deep comprehension and a kindly irony. One or two of the sketches are more commonplace and less effectual. There are others that are simply the heart and essence of a child's nature and life, full of imaginings and questionings about a world not realized. More can hardly be said, and certainly not less, in favour of a book that sets itself to interpret child nature and—does it.

Unpopular Papers. By Norman Alliston. (Allen.)—We cannot predict a wide range of unpopularity for Mr. Alliston's papers. His attack has not precision and sting enough to dismay the plain citizen, nor is it sufficiently profound and far-reaching to affect the philosopher. The radical fault of his book, in our opinion, is this—that he is working throughout with imperfectly ascertained ideas. In his essay on newspapers, for instance, there is a tacit assumption that all modern journalism is vile. We, for our part, should have said, in the first place, that there were different orders of journalism, and, in the second, that most newspapers, along with certain marked defects, exhibit many positive merits. We may be wrong, and Mr. Alliston may be right, but until this prior question of the true character of modern newspapers is distinguished and agreed upon it is unprofitable to discuss subsidiary questions, such as the consequences which much reading of them entails. The same fault is conspicuous in the essay called 'The Public.' It would have been interesting to analyze this idea, and to determine exactly to what object the man of business or the artist is paying homage when he supposes himself to be pleasing the public. Instead of this Mr. Alliston calls the public a flock of sheep, and other contemptuous names, without bringing us any nearer to the real nature of the thing itself. It is the first business of the reflective writer to present a more precise notion, by means of distinction and analysis, of those great complex facts which are roughly comprehended under a single name. When this has been done, we may safely draw conclusions from the nature of the object; until this has been done, we shall be talking of something we know very little about. Of course, it is not to be expected that an essayist should always plunge to the very bottom of his subject. But then we demand a lighter touch, glimpses of humour, and a fugitive grace. Mr. Alliston's work is all in the grimmest earnest, as if the fate of empires depended upon his argument. The best paper in his book is one on 'Conversation,' just because conversation is a fairly simple and definite thing; but even here we should have liked to see some finer shade distinguished and a rather less heavy manner employed. Let us add that Mr. Alliston's style is seldom loose or slipshod; on the contrary, it fits his ideas exactly; but his ideas themselves, as we have remarked, are too indefinite, too vaguely suspended over the embarrassing multiplicity of modern social life.

We noticed recently a French naval book which favours battleships, although the author advises offensive strategy and tactics in the event of a war with England. *Les Sous-marins et l'Angleterre*, by M. Paul Pontin, of the French Ministry of Marine (Paris, Librairie Militaire, Chapelot), while also advising the "offensive," and even invasion, returns to the usual French opinion in favour of submarine warfare. The writer quotes from his previous publications, in which he has traced to Fulton, the American inventor, the submarine torpedo-boat, and the proof of its value to the French for use against us. Napoleon is attacked for snubbing Fulton.

The Clergy Directory for 1903 (Phillips) fully maintains its reputation for accuracy. The present edition has been most carefully corrected.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Barry (A.), *The Position of the Laity in the Church*, 2/6 net.
Bodington (C.), *Books of Devotion*, cr. 8vo, 5/
Bright (W.), *The Age of the Fathers*, 2 vols. 8vo, 28/ net.
Cumming (J.), *The Light of the World*, 4to, boards, 3/
Golding-Bird (R. J.), *The Church in the House*, 8vo, 5/ net.
Jones (R. M.), *A Boy's Religion from Memory*, 12mo, 2/6
Kent (C. F.), *The Messages of Israel's Lawgivers*, 16mo, 3/6
Ketler (I. C.), *The Tragedy of Pausanias*, 8vo, 10/ net.
Stewart (R. L.), *Memorable Places among the Holy Hills*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Glazier (L.), *A Book of Thirty Woodcuts*, 4to, 2/6 net.
Ideal (Th.), Vol. 1, Part 1, edited by A. G. Temple, folio, 262/ net.
Staley (E.), *Watteau and his School*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Underdown (E.), *Dante and Beatrice*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Philosophy.
Janet (P.) and Séailles (G.), *A History of the Problems of Philosophy*, translated by A. Monahan, edited by H. Jones, 2 vols. 8vo, each 10/ net.
Nietzsche (F.), *The Dawn of Day*, translated by J. Volz, roy. 8vo, 8/6 net.

Political Economy.

- Gibbins (H. de B.), *Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century*, extra cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
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History and Biography.

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Education.

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Philology.

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Science.

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FOREIGN.

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AN OLD AIR WITH VARIATIONS.

To E. D.

"COME live with me and be my Love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield."

We'll milk our ewes among the flocks;
We'll rifle honey from the rocks;
The mountain-cherries dark and sweet
Shall drop belated at our feet.

At noonday, if that hour be long,
I'll cut a reed and pipe a song:
How men and fairies dwelt of old
By farm and pasture, fount and fold.

Where most the thyme grows thick and deep
I'll pull a cushion for thy sleep,
And heap it in a forest-glade
Where mosses prosper in the shade.

Last week, I watched the chestnuts fall
And treasured many a spiky ball;
I'll build a fire against a stone
And roast my hoard for thee alone!

But, when the night falls soft and chill,
We'll seek the house behind the hill
Where lamp and flame and linen bright
Are all arrayed for thy delight.

For thee, the partridge when we sup,
For thee, the custard in the cup;
The peach whose kernel split in two
And th' Orleans plum that's red and blue.

And thou shalt sleep amid the down
That plucked our gander's pinion brown,
Nor wake until the sunlight fall
In lattice-shadows on the wall.

If heron and golden harvest fields,
Or fruit the reddening orchard yields—
If such delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me and be my Love.

MARY DUCLAUX.

Olmstead, Cantal, September, 1902.

MRS. SANDFORD.

8, York Place, Clifton, Bristol, Jan. 13th, 1903.

I HAVE just read in the *Times* obituary, to my deep regret, the death of Mrs. Henry Sandford, the head mistress of the Queen's School, Chester. Mrs. Sandford, whose maiden name was Poole, was a great-niece of Thomas Poole, the valued friend and benefactor of S. T. Coleridge in his early days. At the time that Coleridge went to reside at Nether Stowey, in order to be near Thomas Poole, Wordsworth was living some three miles away, at Alfoxden. Mrs. Sandford made, some twenty years ago, a most valuable addition to our knowledge of those early years of the two poets in her book called 'Thomas Poole and his Friends,' one of the most interesting literary studies of our time, full of knowledge and of sympathetic charm of a rare order. The work, it must be feared, appealed but to a limited public, but to all interested in the earliest days of the poetic revival of the nineteenth century it should be a delight for ever. Mrs. Sandford had for many years presided, with the greatest success, over the High School for Girls (the "Queen's School") at Chester. Many will lose in her a friend of rare qualities of mind and heart.

ALFRED AINGER.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE PRESS AND THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

AN important step forward has been taken by the Institute of Journalists in connexion with the International Organization of Press Associations, which on the Continent and in America has federated more than twelve thousand journalists, representing many hundreds of newspapers.

For nine years the international movement has been at work; its chief aim has been the establishment of an annual Press Congress. Eight such meetings have been held since 1893, and the Congress of 1903 is to take place at St. Louis, U.S.A., next September. Great Britain, with its Institute of Journalists, the largest association of the kind in the world, was inadequately represented at these international Congresses by a small body, whose high-sounding title and indomitable perseverance were the biggest things about them. The British International Association of Journalists held doggedly to the doctrine that in a movement like the continental federation, making for peace and

progress, for liberty of thought and mutual understanding, our press should not be unrepresented.

For nearly seven years a little band of about two hundred members has gallantly demonstrated the courage of its opinion by returning a representative councillor to the central committee, meeting several times a year at some continental centre, and delegating a small party to represent the English press at the annual Congresses. The representation, as we have said, was inadequate, the strain on the time and the funds of a few busy press people was great; the results scarcely came in the shape of tangible loaves and fishes. But time and observation were doing their part. The Institute of Journalists was gradually coming to understand that such a work as the Congress movement should not be suffered to grow and strengthen without the participation of Great Britain's great press body by royal charter established. At the Council meeting of January 12th, the first held in their new buildings in Tudor Street, they passed the resolution which had been previously recommended from the Birmingham Conference of last September. Proposed by Mr. S. S. Campion (Northampton), President, in succession to the late Mr. P. W. Clayden, of the British International Association, it ran as follows:—

"That the Council be requested, in accordance with the resolution of the Birmingham Conference, to take immediate steps for affiliating the Institute of Journalists with the International Congress of the Press, that an adequate delegation from the Institute to the ensuing Congress at St. Louis, U.S.A., in September of this year may be ensured."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Arthur Walter (London), and was carried with only one dissentient vote. The Institute is to be congratulated on having, after mature deliberation, decided to throw the weight of its importance and numerical strength into the international movement, whose *bona fides* has been proved by nine years of useful work. The Congress movement is to be equally congratulated on gaining such an ally, full of practical working knowledge, which will be invaluable alike to the idealists with their dreams and the materialists with their details. Most of all, the British International Association is to be congratulated on the lifting from its shoulders of a burden which it could scarcely carry—which, genially merged in the established organization of the Institute, need be no burden to any one, and may grow into a recognized benefit to all.

We do not overlook the fact that an American Congress has given an undoubted assurance of confidence to the Institute. We are a shy people, despite all our enterprise, and we hesitate to throw ourselves into foreign methods and foreign-speaking assemblies, not because we doubt our welcome, but because our dignity doubts its own performance under unusual conditions. America knows none of these restraints, and America has invited journalists to St. Louis under the most attractive auspices. England may well lay aside all hesitations and join the international federation with the certainty of gaining a full and appreciative comprehension of this widespread movement of journalistic goodwill at the Congress of 1903.

G. B. S.

'THE GOWRIE MYSTERY.'

MR. LANG erroneously supposes that in the review of his 'Gowrie Mystery' an attempt was made to state a case for the Ruthven defence. He likewise assumes that if a Ruthven apologist argues that the king deliberately provoked the scuffle he must argue that his purpose was to raise "a murderous brawl." The royal plot, however, if such there was, need not have contemplated the death of the Gowries. James may have had a purpose to serve which could be achieved by their temporary disgrace, and Lennox may have been quite willing to lend

himself to such a plot, though he could not be expected to acknowledge that after the tragic termination.

Mr. Lang's suggestion that "the king's plan was to raise the brawl in the nick of time, just before Lennox and Erskine could join him," may be accepted without any dread of his two-fold reply. (1) He says that "the struggle arose after the king and Ruthven had been alone together for a considerable interval." Be it so. From Sir John Ramsay's deposition it is learnt that he and the Laird of Pittincrieff were wandering about in the gallery just before the scuffle began. James may have heard their footsteps and their voices. (2) He holds that, on the theory of the Ruthvens' innocence, the king had made the supposed method of the plot absolutely impossible by taking deliberate measures to prevent any of his suite from following him. He reasons that it is incredible that James should have asked the Gowries to state that he wished to be alone, and therefore their "false message" to that effect disproves their innocence. "On such contradictions," he exclaims, "every theory of the Ruthvens' innocence wrecks itself." He feels quite sure of his ground. He says: "The evidence is that both Gowrie and Ruthven had told the suite that the king desired to be alone." Did they? This was not deposed by either of the two members of James's suite whom he specially wished to accompany him.

The evidence is that the king had told Lennox the whole story about the man with the pitcher of coined gold, the Earl of Gowrie's ignorance of it, and Alexander Ruthven's desire to keep it secret and to take no person with him save the king. Lennox swore that on the way to Perth, and also in the hall of Gowrie House, the king said to him, "Tak tent [i.e., take heed] quhan I pas with Maister Alexander Ruthven and follow me." This was a plain command. How was it obeyed? Lennox was in the hall when the king passed through it with Alexander Ruthven on his way to the turret. Though others saw them, perhaps he did not. But he deposed that when he did rise from the table to wait upon his Majesty, "conforme to his former direction," the Earl of Gowrie said to him "that hes majestie wes gane up quietlie sum quiet erand." Lennox might and ought to have inferred that this was the very occasion on which the king had insisted that he should follow him; but, instead of asking where the king had gone, or seeking to obey his strict injunctions, he carelessly went with Gowrie and others to see the garden! As he had failed in his duty, he would put the best face upon it that he could; and yet he did not make Gowrie say, what Mr. Lang would make him say, "that the king desired to be alone." Although the king's narrative bears that James "desired Maister Alexander to bring Sir Thomas Erskine with him," it does not say that Alexander told Sir Thomas or any other person that "the king desired to be alone"; but it says that he promised to "make any one or two follow him that hee pleased to call for," and desired "his majestie to command publicly that none should follow him." As it was Erskine who was responsible for the slaughter of the wounded, unarmed Alexander Ruthven on the stair, he would not try to exculpate him, yet in his evidence he does not say that he kept him from following the king; and though he refers to the royal command that he should wait at the door, he does not say whether he received it from James personally or from Alexander Ruthven in his name. The king, as reported by Erskine, said: "I commandit him expresslie to bring yow to me, quhilk he promesit to me to do, and returnit bak as I thocht to fetch yow, bot he did nathing bot steikit [i.e., shut] the dure." If he did nothing but shut the door, then he did not give the command that Erskine was to wait there for his Majesty. None of the king's suite, in their depositions, allege that the Earl

of Gowriesaid or implied "that the king desired to be alone." John Grahame of Urquhill deposed that he, John Hamilton, and others were following his Majesty as he left the hall for the gallery, and that Alexander Ruthven cried back, asking them to stay, since it was "his hienes' will"; but this is not corroborated by any of the other witnesses. THE REVIEWER.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE Incorporated Association of Head Masters held its thirteenth annual general meeting on Thursday and Friday, January 8th and 9th, in the Guildhall. The attendance was larger than usual, the smaller Secondary schools of England being particularly well represented. On the first day Dr. Fry (Berkhamsted), who proved himself an expeditious and tactful chairman, dealt in his opening address, among other things, with the increasing scarcity of assistant masters, which is rapidly becoming a very serious problem. It was notorious, he said, that the large majority of our Secondary teachers were being "sweated" by the nation—the richest nation in the world. Their low stipends, their lack of prospects and pension, were a disgrace to us as a nation. Nothing would ease the injustice of ill-paid labour in respect of stipend and pension but a large grant to Secondary education from the Consolidated Fund.

The Association, as was to be expected, discussed the new Education Act, and on the motion of Dr. R. Wormell, seconded by Dr. Gibbins (Kidderminster), unanimously passed a resolution welcoming it "as a step forward in the organization of education on a national basis." At the same time it was felt that sufficient provision had not been made for the election of experts on the educational committees which are to administer the Act, and on the motion of the Rev. R. D. Swallow (Chigwell), in the absence of Canon Bell, of Marlborough, it was resolved to ask the County Councils to co-opt not only "persons of experience in education," but also "a due proportion of representatives of educational bodies." To meet the objection of Mr. W. C. Fletcher (Liverpool) and others, who urged that a head master who had a seat on the educational committee would be in a delicate position when money grants to schools were being voted, a rider was passed declaring that there "should be an understanding that the master of a school should not vote on financial matters affecting his school."

The question of the exclusion of London from the Education Act was next dealt with, and the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan moved that it was "a matter of urgent importance that an Education Bill for London should be introduced early in the coming session," and that "in the case of London, as in other counties under the Education Act, 1902, the local education authority should be the County Council," instead of the Borough Councils. To give the powers under a London Bill to the Borough Councils, said the speaker, would be one of the most fatal things that could be done. The motion was agreed to.

A discussion followed on the Board of Education grants to Secondary schools, which have hitherto been conditional upon the inclusion of a certain amount of science and mathematics in the school curriculum, and on the motion of Mr. Went (Wyggoston), it was resolved to ask the Board of Education to alter its regulations so as to allow "all Secondary schools to receive grants sufficient to secure efficiency irrespective of type." The Board of Education was further asked, on the motion of Mr. S. R. Hart (Wandsworth),

"to take steps for the removal of the present limit of age (thirty-five years) for entrance into the inspectorate, and to proceed to appoint a permanent

staff of inspectors specially qualified for classics and modern languages, as well as for science and other subjects."

In the Friday meeting the most important subject discussed was the new scheme for admission to the Navy. Dr. Fry said that although the new regulations had been well received by the service at large, he had his doubts as to the success of the experiment. The result was that open competition was abolished for two branches of the Navy. The Admiralty had generally been regarded as unfavourably disposed towards cramming institutions; but under the new regulations the boys under thirteen who wished to enter the Navy would have to go into such establishments. The new order would bear hard on the poor officer, who would now have to send his boy to an expensive boarding-school conducted by the Admiralty. This view was taken also by Mr. J. Easterbrook (Islington), who was of opinion that the new regulations "must necessarily deprive the Navy of many intelligent men who in the past had been able to enter it."

Dr. R. P. Scott (Victoria Park) moved

"That the Association approves generally of the Order in Council respecting the registration and training of teachers, and recognizes the efforts of the Registration Council to carry out the regulations of the Order in a manner satisfactory to the profession, and urges all members to apply for registration forthwith and to bring the matter before colleagues."

After Mr. G. W. Rundall, the Registrar, had explained the difficulties of the Council as regards the recognition of schools over which the Council itself had no control, although no teacher could be registered unless he were on the staff of a recognized school, the motion was agreed to. Greater elasticity, however, in the regulations as regards the training of teachers was advocated by Canon Glazebrook (Clifton). He urged that an intending teacher, who under the present regulations will have to spend a year either following a course of training at some university or as a student-teacher in some recognized school, should be allowed to divide his year of training between student-teachership and a course of training. His views were approved by the Association.

The question of the multiplication of examinations was next raised, and after considerable discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Rutty (Leatherhead),

"That in the opinion of this Association the establishment of leaving certificates by the Universities is desirable and practicable, and that the Consultative Committee should promote the inter-recognition of such certificates by Universities, and their acceptance by professional bodies and for obligatory subjects in Civil Service examinations."

Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham, and Dr. R. D. Roberts, representing the University of London, were present during the discussion. The former, speaking on the motion, made some suggestions as regards the conduct of examinations which seemed to most of his hearers somewhat impracticable, and the latter explained the new regulations of the London University respecting leaving certificates and matriculation.

After Dr. Turpin (Nottingham) had moved

"That the teaching of science in the Secondary School should aim not so much at imparting useful knowledge as at developing an accurate and receptive mind,"

a view which was not challenged, and the usual votes of thanks, a highly successful meeting was concluded.

TOLSTOY'S 'RESURRECTION' IN ENGLISH.

In your issue of the 3rd inst. it is suggested that my wife's translation of 'Resurrection' needs revision. May I draw the critic's attention to the "revised edition" issued last April by Mr. Grant Richards?

As to "the famous Russian revolutionary writer *Herten*," permit me to say that my wife's spelling of the name, *Herzen*, is correctly reproduced in the "revised edition," and it happens to coincide with Alexander Herzen's spelling of his own name.

Permit me to deny that the "translation alters the names of many of the characters." In the case of one minor character the surname has been abbreviated (from Bogodouhóvskaya to Douhova), but Tolstoy had no objection to that alteration, nor do I think that the readers lose by the curtailment. The practice of anglicizing some of the Christian names has many advantages, and I have not seen any valid objection brought against it.

As to the "Siberian peasant" who wore top-boots and goloshes at one and the same time, surely the critic is a little mixed. It is of the political prisoner Markél Kondrátyef that Tolstoy makes the statement. It is a custom quite common in Russia, and one for which the translator should not be blamed, unless we are prepared to adopt the critical methods of the American reviewer, who blames the translation because he thinks Tolstoy should not have let Máslova squint.

The praise accorded to Pasternák's thirty-three fine illustrations—which are so well reproduced in the revised edition—is well deserved; but I am sorry to learn that the translation is "somewhat defective from a literary point of view." Most of the reviewers have thought otherwise; for instance, the review last received is one in *Free Russia*, where a very competent judge, signing his name, says:—

"When comparing the English text with the original, one is simply astonished at the remarkable and irreproachable exactness with which the finest shades of thought and style of the great Russian novelist are rendered. This is not a mere professional work by an ordinary translator, but the faithful reproduction of a beloved author. Every phrase of the original has evidently been weighed long, and carefully thought out."

To this allow me to add Tolstoy's own commendation: "Your translations are very good, and I do not wish for better ones."

AYLMER MAUDE.

* * "Top-boots" has a definite meaning in English, which Mr. Maude evidently does not understand. Such boots are not used in Russia. "Goloshes," as an English word, has also now a definite meaning, and what Mr. Maude intends is neither top-boots nor, in the English sense, goloshes.

Literary Gossip.

AMONG Mr. Murray's new announcements are 'The Reoccupation of the Nile,' by Capt. C. A. Sykes, a record of the daily life and work of an officer, including some exciting sporting adventures; 'Is it Shakespeare?' by a graduate of Cambridge, who considers the question at issue from the point of the social and literary history of the time; and 'Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer,' by Lieut.-Col. Basil Watson, edited by Mr. R. C. Seaton. The author deals with the Waterloo campaign, of which he was one of the last survivors, and with Napoleon at St. Helena.

MR. MURRAY will also publish the 'Life of John Colborne, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton,' edited by Mr. G. C. Moore Smith, and the 'Odyssey of Homer,' Books I-VIII., translated into verse by Mr. J. W. Mackail, whose already published work of the kind raises high hopes.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will issue immediately 'The History of the Babylonians and Assyrians,' by Prof. George S. Goodspeed, being the seventh volume of the

"Historical Series for Bible Students." Prof. Goodspeed describes the political, social, and religious life of these ancient peoples. He portrays the earliest civilization of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, the gradual development of Babylonian politics and art, the peculiarities of ancient Babylonian religion, the rise of Assyria, and the brief story of the new Babylonian Empire.

MR. BODLEY's historical work on the Coronation, written by His Majesty's command, will be published in April by Messrs. Methuen & Co.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. will shortly issue a new biography of John Graham of Claverhouse, by Mr. C. Sanford Terry, Lecturer in History in the University of Aberdeen, who has already contributed to the elucidation of seventeenth-century Scottish history, notably in his 'Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven,' and more recently in his 'Cromwellian Union.'

MR. A. J. DAWSON is going to write on the crisis in Morocco in the next number of the *Fortnightly*.

MR. SIDNEY LEE leaves this country next Wednesday on a visit to the United States. He has accepted an invitation to deliver a series of lectures on 'Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century' at the Lowell Institute, Boston, during February, and in the course of the same month will also lecture on both Shakspeare and 'National Biography' at Harvard and Yale Universities. In March Mr. Lee's engagements include similar lectures at Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, and Western Reserve (Cleveland) Universities; and in April he is invited to Chicago and other Universities of importance in the West. Mr. Lee hopes to return home in May.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has just arranged to publish a posthumous novel by Mrs. Alexander. Its title is 'Kitty Costello,' and the period is the early fifties. The heroine is an Irish girl of good family who is left by her father's death in comparative poverty. The story concerns itself with her love affairs during a visit to an aunt in England. In general characteristics the story resembles Mrs. Alexander's other works.

'THE RISE OF ENGLISH CULTURE,' by the late Edwin Johnson, is to be edited and seen through the press by Mr. Edward A. Petherick, at the request of the author, who completed it some years before his death as a companion volume to his book 'The Rise of Christendom.' It discusses the documents and records upon which early English history is founded. Any profits from the volume, which is being published by subscription, will be devoted to issuing further work by Mr. Johnson.

IN *Chambers's Journal* for February there will be an article on 'Sir Walter Scott as a Churchman.' The writer brings forward hitherto unpublished evidence from church documents of St. George's Episcopal Church, York Place, Edinburgh, and from other sources, that Scott had a very material connexion with the Scottish Episcopal Church. The certificate, also quoted, of Lockhart's marriage settles the date of it,

as to which there had been some doubt. 'Fighting the Flames' points out the shortcomings of the London fire brigade. 'A Poisoned Eden' gives a description of Monte Carlo from inside and outside. 'Mine Ease in mine Inn,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, is a gossiping paper on famous inns and hotels, with their literary and historical associations. Other articles are 'The Governmental Secret,' by Mr. Henry Leach; 'The Scientific Trapper,' by Mr. Lincoln Wilbar; and 'The Motor Bicycle and its Future,' by Mr. Arthur Candler. The next instalment of Mr. Lehmann's literary recollections will appear in the March issue.

THE Bampton Lectures for this year, on 'The Influence of Christianity on National Character,' illustrated by the Lives and Legends of the English Saints, are to be delivered by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, of St. John's College, Oxford, and will be published by Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.

THE Chiswick Press will issue immediately a new volume of poems by Mr. E. H. Blakeney, entitled 'Twixt the Gold Hour and the Grey.' The volume is illustrated by Mr. F. Percy Wild and Mr. H. Maurice Page, of Manwood Court, Sandwich, the illustrator of Mr. Blakeney's former volume 'Voices after Sunset.' Nearly the whole of the edition has been taken up by subscription.

THE February number of *Temple Bar* contains a paper on Princess Lieven by Mrs. Clement Parsons, based on her correspondence, and including some contemporary descriptions of her; a gossip about teacups and tea-drinkers, by N. T. B.; 'The Recreations of Distinguished People,' by Canon Graham; the continuance of Mr. Sidney Pickering's serial story, 'The Key of Paradise'; and several complete stories, including 'A Shadow with Bright Hair,' in which Morgan le Fay reappears, by Mrs. Antrobus; and 'A Prince and the Unexpected,' by Miss Daisy Hugh Pryce.

A STAINED-GLASS window has been erected in King's College, Aberdeen, to the memory of the late Principal Geddes. The chief subject is the adoration of the Magi, which occupies the two central lancet panels. The memorial is the work of Mr. R. D. Strachan of Aberdeen.

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN will contribute to the *Atlantic Monthly* during the ensuing year a group of reminiscent papers dealing with English men of letters of the last half century.

MR. PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR writes from Chicago:—

"Will you do me the kindness to inform the reviewer of my 'Jest of Fate' that all of the faults which he so particularly points out in my book were errors of the English printers? The 'tendency to bust' was really 'a tendency to run to bust.' 'The twitching hams' which also disturbed his mental poise was really 'twitching hands.'"

Why authors of reputation cannot arrange to read their own proof-sheets, or see that somebody else does it, we do not know.

MESSRS. METHUEN have long contemplated the reproduction of folios of our great classics. They now announce as in pre-

paration an edition of each of the four Folios of Shakspeare, consisting of one thousand copies, printed on pure linen paper, bound in paper boards. They will make a start with the Second Folio (1632), which has never been reprinted in facsimile, though in some ways it is more complete than the First.

MR. HEINEMANN will have Dr. Brandes's volume 'The Reaction in France,' being vol. iii. of "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature" ready on January 26th. There are chapters on Joseph de Maistre, Chateaubriand, and a discussion of the lyric poetry of the period.

THE last of Zola's series, "Les Quatre Évangiles," 'Vérité,' is announced to appear on February 13th.

THE new translation of Plato's 'Republic' we recently announced as forthcoming in the "Temple Classics" is, we now hear, the work of Mr. Percy F. Rowland, late scholar of Hertford College, Oxford, not of Mr. W. H. D. Rouse.

IN accordance with plans which they have long had in contemplation, Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. will publish in the spring a volume illustrating the eloquence of great English-speaking orators from the earliest times to the present day. Mr. Arnold Wright will supply an introduction to, and edit and annotate, the selections included in the volume.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society held last week an interesting paper was read by Mr. William Brown on Alexander Pennecuik, author of 'A Description of Tweeddale,' and Alexander Pennecuik, author of 'An Historical Account of the Blue Blanket, or Craftsmen's Banner.' Both these writers contributed largely to Edinburgh's stores of poetry when Allan Ramsay's effusions were issuing from the press; and both, as Mr. Brown pointed out, had curious links with their more celebrated contemporary. Until recently no serious attempt has been made to differentiate the works of the two Pennecuiks.

WE hear with regret of the retirement of Mr. Sidney J. Madge from the honorary secretaryship of the British Record Society. Mr. Madge finds that the increasing calls upon his time do not allow of his continuing this important work. We understand that Mr. E. A. Fry has agreed once more to take up these duties. The Society since 1888 has done admirable work on both scientific and historical lines.

THE successful inauguration of the Académie Goncourt in Paris on Monday last is an event of interest, although its advantages are exclusively confined to French authors. The Academy has been "in the air" for six years, but it is only just formally established. Disgusted with the "bourgeois Académie des Quarante," the brothers Goncourt conceived the idea of founding an academy which should not be academic. Learned papers and recondite discussions are to be absolutely tabooed; the members may "unbend," so to speak, instead of enveloping themselves in the mantles of righteousness and wisdom. They will dine together once a month; they will receive as a body 6,000 francs *de rente*, and

will confer a prize every year of 5,000 francs—"à un livre qui sera celui d'un écrivain." The Academy is apparently limited to ten members. Edmond de Goncourt had himself nominated eight before his death, including Daudet (whose place is taken by his son Léon), MM. Huysmans, Paul Marguerite, and Gustave Geffroy. The award of the prize of 5,000 francs is being awaited with much interest in Paris.

THE engagement of Comte de Franqueville, member of the Institute of France, and author of several important books on England, to the Lady Sophia Palmer, daughter of the former Chancellor, and sister to the First Lord of the Admiralty, is announced in Paris.

LA MUETTE may not for long escape the builder's hands, but even if this last of the great country houses enclosed within Paris should disappear, Bourbilly will still remain to M. de Franqueville. His house in Burgundy was that of Madame de Chantal, canonized as Sainte Chantal, the grandmother of Madame de Sévigné, whose room there is shown, while it is rumoured that the saintly bones have worked miracles in the chapel.

THROUGHOUT 1902 the French Ministère de l'Instruction Publique has been continuously receiving from Aden dispatches of Yemen antiquities, impressions of Yemen inscriptions, and Arabian manuscripts. Thousands of impressions have arrived, and more are on the way. A large company of agents, mostly Arabs, are busily at work in the interior of Yemen. The English and Turkish authorities in Aden and Saaba give the most ready support to the recent French enterprise. A first-fruit of this new method of research has already appeared in the 'Nouveaux Textes Yéménites,' edited by H. Derenbourg, member of the Institute. Some of the inscriptions are in a hitherto unknown alphabet.

Gil Blas has embarked on its new career, chastened and sober, with every prospect of a long and useful life. To last Saturday's issue M. Jean Richepin contributes a very interesting survey of the writers and the articles of *Gil Blas* in its unregenerate days. "Ce fut," says M. Richepin, "un journal si joyeux, si pimpant, si joli, si spirituel, si indépendant, si littéraire, si français et si parisien, ce brave *Gil Blas*!" M. A. Périer, formerly of the *Figaro*, and M. P. Ollendorff are the joint directors; M. Armand Dayot, the inspector of fine arts, has undertaken the charge of art subjects generally; and in all departments the contributors are first-rate authorities. The general arrangement is largely similar to that of the *Figaro*, which, it may be mentioned, has greatly improved during the past few months. It is now permanently enlarged to six pages. M. Jules Claretie has promised to contribute every Friday a *chronique* under the title of 'Tableau de Paris,' and every effort is obviously being made to place the *Figaro* on the level of its brightest days.

THE philologist Graf Albrecht Conon von der Schulenburg died at Königsutter, Brunswick, on December 26th. He belonged to the ancient noble family of the Mark of Brandenburg, whose archives date back as

far as 1187. One of his ancestors fought against the French under Marlborough and Eugene, and was sent to England in 1713 to assert the interests of Hanover in the succession to the English throne. The late Graf Albrecht Conon was introduced to philology very early in life by his uncle, Georg Conon von der Gabelenz, the famous Sinologist, who held the Chair of East Asiatic Languages successively at Leipsic and Berlin. The deceased scholar was born in 1865, studied at Berlin, and from 1895 to 1902 served as a *Privatdozent* in the University of Munich. Scarcely more than a year ago he was called to the newly erected Chair of East Asiatic Philology at the University of Göttingen. He edited some of the posthumous writings of his uncle Georg von der Gabelenz. One of the largest of his own publications is 'Die Sprache der Zimschian-Indianer in Nordwest-Amerika.'

THE death of the distinguished Hungarian lyricist and dramatist Ludwig Bartok, in his fifty-second year, is announced from Budapest.

A RECENT Parliamentary Paper, Africa No. 6, 1902, presented to both Houses last month, and dealing with slavery in Zanzibar, presents the most extraordinary series of "printers' errors" that we have met in modern experience. We suppose that Messrs. Harrison & Sons, who print it for the Stationery Office, will say that it was the business of the Foreign Office to correct the proofs. There are among the blunders many obvious "literals," but a good many sentences are unintelligible, and the intervention of a clerk of high authority was, no doubt, required to examine the copy received from Zanzibar. Moreover, "His Highness' Commissioner of Slavery" has peculiarities as a stylist. Still, it is impossible to defend the paper as it stands.

SCIENCE

Mineralogy: an Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals. By Henry A. Miers, D.Sc. (Macmillan & Co.)

NEVER before, probably, has a 'Mineralogy' been given to the world in so attractive a form as this. All that paper, type, and illustrations can furnish of allurements has been lavished upon Prof. Miers's new book, and, we may add, his book deserves it all. The approach to mineralogy through crystallography and optics has often been made dry, puzzling, and repellent to the non-mathematical student of natural science. That it need not be so is now triumphantly shown. We use the word "triumphantly" advisedly, for the manner in which these intricate subjects are dealt with in the first half of this volume, with an all but complete absence of mathematical symbols or formulae, but without the shirking of any difficulties, is truly a triumph in scientific exposition. This achievement is primarily, of course, the result of the author's perfect mastery of his subject, but it is also largely due to his gift of clear, precise, yet unstilted style, and to the unfailing orderliness and logical sequence of his thought. His experience as a teacher and as an examiner has helped him, no doubt, to foresee those points—frequently ignored by experts—which to beginners may be stumbling-blocks. He knows by intuition where a helping word is needed.

Although we have spoken of "beginners," it must not be supposed that Dr. Miers has written what can in any sense be regarded as a mere primer. His work is a full and serious introduction to the science of mineralogy, in which nothing essential is omitted, and it is addressed to real students only; but its perfection of treatment and charm of form make things wonderfully easy and agreeable for them. Even such things as Fresnel's Ellipsoid and its rival the Indicatrix cease to be troublesome when handled as they are here, and this with no sacrifice of accuracy.

As might be expected, the Millerian notation is adopted. It is not only the most elegant, but also is rapidly becoming universal. Weiss's earlier notation is, however, briefly explained, and, in view of the huge crystallographic literature in which Naumann's system is the only one used, the latter might, we think, with advantage have received some attention. A short note telling the student how to convert the face-symbols of Naumann into those of Miller would have been useful. This ignoring of Naumann is a recurring and not altogether pleasing feature in modern English crystallographic writings.

The second part of the treatise, containing the description of the more important mineral species, is necessarily less original than the systematic portion of the work. Both as regards selection and grouping the arrangement is excellent, and the incidental information introduced is always of value, and evidently included with well-thought-out purpose. The localities given are purposely few in number, but in all cases typical.

We have praised Prof. Miers for his logical mode of thought. It must be admitted that this quality sometimes leads him into queer places. For instance, it will come as a shock to less logically minded people to find, at p. 350, water (ice) placed among anhydrous monoxides. So disturbing a statement should, we think, have received a few words of explanation. From one point of view Prof. Miers is certainly right, but his meaning is, as it stands, scarcely obvious to a plain man. It is curious that in the same paragraph there occurs almost the only slip (one purely verbal, which makes it appear that water is an oxide of copper!) we have noticed in the whole book of nearly six hundred pages.

One remarkable feature in these pages is the beauty of the innumerable figures. All are good, but the shaded pictures of actual specimens in the British Museum and at Oxford are of extraordinary merit. These are, we understand, by Miss J. Miers. Others, by Mr. R. Graham, are excellent of their kind. Two most interesting plates sufficiently attest the possibilities of three-colour collotype printing for such objects as interference figures and other optical appearances.

Some very useful tables and a first-rate index fitly complete a volume in praise of which it is difficult to say too much.

THE CONFERENCE OF SCIENCE TEACHERS.

THE Technical Education Board of the London County Council held its annual Conference of Science Teachers on January 9th and 10th at the South-Western Polytechnic,

Chelsea. This year the last two days of the week were chosen for the meetings, instead of Thursday and Friday as heretofore. The change appeared to be fully justified, to judge from the large number of teachers from technical, secondary, and elementary schools who attended the Conference.

Mr. Henry Ward, the Chairman of the Technical Education Board, who presided at the opening meeting, said that he would like to see some kind of balance-sheet drawn up which would separate the essentials in education from the luxuries. In this connexion he discussed the statement that the study of Latin and Greek was necessary for the man of culture. While recognizing that this might to some extent be true, Mr. Ward would not allow that it was entirely so, and he thought that the educational results obtained from the study of ancient languages were not at all commensurate with the time which had been devoted to them in the past. Classics, he continued, had long held undisputed sway, but now science teachers might congratulate themselves that the tide was flowing with them.

The London County Council had been criticized, Mr. Ward went on to say, because it had devoted so much money to junior scholarships. He pointed out, however, that a democratic body, such as the Council was, could hardly do otherwise, while artisans and the lower middle classes were not able to pay for the education of their children during more than two years after the latter left the elementary schools.

What he had himself seen led the Chairman to doubt the belief that we could learn nothing in the way of teaching from Germany; and if we could combine what is best in the educational system of that country with the greater freedom and elasticity of our own methods, he had no fear for the educational future of England.

The first address was given by Mr. T. S. Usherwood, of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, on 'The Experimental Method in Geometry.' This speaker has endeavoured to introduce into his geometrical teaching the system of suggestion, discovery, and inference, which seemed to him capable of almost as great refinement as in that scientific work to which it had hitherto been almost exclusively applied. The methods advocated, it was claimed, were particularly well suited to the needs and intelligences of beginners in mathematics, and were specially valuable, since, while readily appreciated and understood by the slower children, they throw open an easily accessible field of research to their more gifted companions. Mr. Usherwood also explained how a course of experimental work in geometry had been drawn up from the suggestions elicited from a class of boys by judicious leading questions.

A paper was then read by Mr. Frank Castle on 'The Teaching of Workshop Mathematics.' In this it was stated that competition will not permit of any allowance being made in "estimates" for any possible mistakes due to ignorance of the strength and properties of materials. Hence, in addition to a good general training in elementary experimental science, the engineer should acquire as much useful mathematical knowledge as time and circumstances will permit. In Mr. Castle's long experience as a teacher the student's main difficulty has invariably been the mathematical one. Much was, in consequence, said about the antiquated methods still adopted in schools, where the children were taught to do all the mathematics by rule. It was pointed out also that, even during the last twelve months, much progress had been made in mathematical teaching, and that the universities, among other educational bodies, had begun to introduce practical mathematical papers into their examinations, and no longer required the text of Euclid.

In the discussion which followed, the Rev. T. W. Sharpe alluded to the extremely low rate of educa-

tional progress, and said that teachers of mathematics were to blame for inculcating methods instead of principles. Mr. James Garstang, referring to the fact that the recommendations of the Mathematical Association had not been considered far-reaching enough, said that they were drawn up when the authorities were not known to be in sympathy with the reforms, and only what was considered to be absolutely necessary was demanded. Dr. Hoffert mentioned a useful book by Herbert Spencer's father, entitled 'Inventive Geometry,' and Mr. E. M. Langley exhibited some simple devices which he employed in the practical teaching of geometry.

In the afternoon Sir William Anson took the chair, and three papers were read which dealt further with the teaching of geometry. Mr. S. O. Andrews, head master of the Whitgift School, Croydon, maintained that the state of school mathematics is that of the mediæval science which Bacon denounced as unprogressive and unpractical. We must, the speaker continued, raise the students above their subject, and interest them in the problems which they have to solve. While "clinging to particulars" they must recognize that "they are not elaborating a system of logic, but conquering a new department of nature." Mr. W. D. Eggar, of Eton College, brought forward a number of important points. He emphasized the necessity for a course of practical geometry, to precede or accompany Euclid, or to stand alone. He urged the value of accuracy in practical work, which will mean that Euclid will have to be postponed to a later period in the child's career. The experimental course requires no elaborate instructions; the teacher must not go in front to clear the way, but must stay behind, to help only when absolutely necessary. Mr. Eggar explained his methods, touched upon the use of instruments, and suggested a rearrangement of the substance of Euclid. Euclid's order and treatment, he concluded, were admirably suited to the conditions existing at the time. Students could then only add and subtract, multiplication and division in Greek and Roman numerals being exceedingly hard processes. But if Euclid had been provided with paper, set squares, compasses, and Arabic numerals, he would not have attacked parallels and proportion in the way he did.

Mr. A. W. Siddons, of Harrow School, thought that the logical side of geometry should not be neglected, as it was the only introduction to logic that the schoolboy had; and Prof. Lodge supported this contention in the discussion. All the speakers were unanimous in advocating the reforms suggested, and Dr. Gerrens said that the universities would have introduced them sooner if there had not been doubts as to their reception.

On Saturday morning Prof. Farmer took the chair, and spoke in favour of much-decried systematic botany, saying that its usefulness depended upon the teacher. No mental training was obtained by comparing a flower with a floral formula in a book, but a student to whom two allied plants were given in order to discover their claims to relationship would be obliged to think. He advocated the doing of a little work really well, and said that his experience had proved the value of this contention, even from an examination point of view.

Miss Lilian J. Clarke, of James Allen's Girls' School, gave a very interesting account of the work which the girls under her charge do in connexion with plants. On rambles many observations are made, and these are followed up in the school garden, where plants are grown in order to be watched, particularly in regard to their relations with insects. In the laboratory further work is done, which includes the successful conduct of water-culture experiments.

The other botanical paper was by Mr. H. B. Lacey, head of the Botanical Department at the

South-Western Polytechnic. He traced the development of botanical teaching from the time when the gross anatomy and preservation of flowering plants were alone considered, through the stage where microscopical details almost monopolized attention, to the present day, when plant physiology is properly considered with the other branches of the subject. Mr. Lacey's paper mainly dealt with the many suggestive experiments on plant physiology which were on view in the natural science laboratory of the Polytechnic.

The only criticism offered during the discussion was that, while much of Miss Clarke's work was undoubtedly nature study, she was not quite right in using the term to include systematized experiments like water culture, which were carried on under conditions not found in nature, even though devised to elucidate her processes. Mr. Buckmaster emphasized the fact that all science work was devised as a training, and not because it was useful otherwise.

At the last meeting Prof. Callendar presided, and Mr. G. S. Newth gave an address on 'Experimental Illustration in the Teaching of Chemistry.' The latter had, by way of introduction, something to say about students' work, and brought forward some effective arguments against allowing the pupil to be in every way a discoverer. Mr. Newth performed one or two striking experiments, at the same time giving his audience many ideas as to the best methods to adopt in order to ensure success and to save labour. The last paper, by Mr. Harold Busbridge, dealt with simple methods by which, without the aid of photography, lantern-slides for science teaching can be rapidly and successfully made.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 9.—Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—Mr. Franklin Adams read a letter in reference to the reports which had been published of a recent fire at the Yerkes Observatory, in which the heliostat, and not the great telescope, had been destroyed.—Prof. Turner read a paper by himself and Mr. Bellamy on 'The Possible Existence of Two Independent Stellar Systems.' Counts of stars in the northern and southern hemispheres had been made, and it appeared to the authors that the differences in distribution could be explained by assuming a belt of stars, indicating the existence of two distinct stellar systems superposed.—Mr. A. R. Hinks read a paper on a graphical method of applying to photographic measures the terms of the second order in the differential refractions.—Mr. Dyson gave an account of a paper by Mr. Gore on the stellar magnitude of the sun, obtained from the consideration of binary stars whose orbits are well determined, and whose spectra are of the solar type.—Mr. Dyson further gave an account of a paper communicated by the Astronomer Royal, on statistics of stars in a zone of 5° from $+65^\circ$ to $+70^\circ$ declination, counted on photographs for the Astrographic Chart and Catalogue at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Dr. Christie described his proposals for the reproduction and publication of the plates of the Astrographic Chart. He also read a note on photographs of Giacobini's comet, of which photographs had been obtained on eight nights with the 30-inch reflector.—Mr. H. C. Plummer explained his paper on the use of Mr. Aldis's tables of the function $\frac{1}{2}(\theta + \cos \theta)$ in determining the elements of an orbit.—Other papers were taken as read.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 8.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—In connexion with recent proceedings as to the sale of an Elizabethan jug belonging to the church of West Malling, Kent, the following resolution was adopted: "The Society of Antiquaries of London regrets the circumstances that have led to the issue of a faculty for the sale of an ancient jug from the church of West Malling, and deprecates the sale of chattels belonging to any church."—The following resolution was also adopted in view of the threatened destruction of the church of All Hallows, Lombard Street: "The Society of Antiquaries of London hears with regret that there is a proposal on foot to destroy the church of All Hallows, Lombard Street, in the City of London, a building of interest in itself as being the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and containing much fine

woodwork of his time. The Society ventures to appeal to the parishioners to withhold their assent to any scheme that will involve the destruction of their church.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. R. A. Smith, H. Favarger, William W. Portal, P. M. Evans, A. H. Cocks, J. M. Cowper, E. A. Webb, and H. Taylor.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 13.—Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Electric Automobiles,' by Mr. H. F. Joel.—It was announced that 23 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 23 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 6 Members and 18 Associate Members.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—At the last meeting held Dr. Pinches read a paper on 'Gilgames and the Hero of the Flood: the New Version.' This described the fragment of a Babylonian tablet purchased by Dr. Meissner at Bagdad for the Museum of Antiquities at Berlin, and published by him in the *Mittheilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft*. It gives part of a different version of the story of Gilgames from that first translated by the late G. Smith, and as it is inscribed in the style of about 2000 B.C., the date at which the legend had taken the form in which we now know it may be regarded as fixed. This new text, as preserved to us, consists of the lower part of the first and second columns, and the upper part of the third and fourth. The incidents to which it refers are a conversation between Gilgames and the sun-god, who asks him why he wanders about; his answer to the goddess called Sabitu, in which he laments the loss of his friend Ea-du (Ea-bani), and receives a somewhat unsatisfactory rejoinder; and his meeting with Sur-Sunabu, the boatman of the Babylonian Noah (here apparently called Uta-naistim). A short comparison of the version of G. Smith with the present text was then made, and the parallels pointed out, after which the forms of the names Gilgames, Ea-du, Sur-Sunabu, and Uta-naistim for Uta-napistim were shortly discussed. Dr. Meissner has rendered a service to Assyriology in publishing this important variant of the legend of Gilgames.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 8.—Dr. E. W. Hobson, V.P., in the chair.—A testimonial, contributed by members of the Society and others, was presented to Mr. R. Tucker on his retirement from the office of Honorary Secretary after thirty-five years' service.—Mr. F. W. Dyson was admitted into the Society.—The Chairman referred to the loss sustained by the Society through the death of Mr. Henry Fortey.—The following papers were communicated: 'Note on a Method of representing Imaginary Points by Real Points in a Plane,' by Prof. A. Lodge; 'On the Mathematical Expression of the Principle of Huygens,' by Dr. J. Larmor; 'Wave Motions with Discontinuities at Wave Fronts,' by Prof. A. E. H. Love; 'Of Functions of Several Variables,' by Dr. H. F. Baker; 'On Non-Uniform Convergence and the Term by Term Integration of Series,' by Mr. W. H. Young; 'Generational Relations for the Abstract Group Simply Isomorphic with the Linear Fractional Group in the Galois Field (2ⁿ),' by Prof. L. E. Dickson; 'Series connected with the Enumeration of Partitions,' Part II., by the Rev. F. H. Jackson; 'On the Minors of a Skew-symmetrical Determinant,' by Mr. J. Brill; and 'On the Jacobian of Two Binary Quantics considered Geometrically,' and 'On the Resolution of some Skew Invariants of Binary Quantics into their Factors in Terms of their Roots,' by Prof. W. S. Burnside.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Nineteenth Century: Second Half,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep.
 — Bibliographical, 5.—'The Bibliography of English Literary Manuscripts,' Mr. A. W. Pollard.
 — London Institution, 5.—'The City of Paris,' Mr. H. Bellec.
 — Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Dilapidations,' Mr. A. T. Latham. (Junior Meeting.)
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Science Workshops for Schools and Colleges,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong.
 TUES. African, 5.—'The Herber Tribes of North Africa,' Mr. G. B. Mitchell.
 — Royal Institution, 5.—'The Physiology of Digestion,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Macfadyen.
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Electric Automobiles.'
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'Principles which should guide all Applied Art,' Mr. G. F. Rodley.
 — Zoological, 8.—'Report on his Expedition to Uganda,' Mr. J. S. Budgett; 'The Brain of Nasalis and some other Old-World Monkeys,' Mr. F. E. Reddard; 'The Fishes collected by Mr. G. L. Bates in Southern Cameroon,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'The Anatomy of the Gephyrean *Phascolosoma leres*, n. sp.,' Mr. W. K. Hutton.
 WED. Chemical, 5.—'Researches on Silicon Compounds,' Part VIII., Mr. J. Emerson Reynolds; 'Phenocycloheptene,' Messrs. F. S. Kipping and A. E. Hunter; 'On the Relation between the Absorption Spectra and the Chemical Structure of Corydine, Berberine, and other Alkaloids,' and 'The Absorption Spectra of Laudanine and Laudanine in relation to their Chemical Constitution,' Messrs. J. J. Dobbie and A. Lander; and ten other Papers.

- WED. Meteorological, 7.—Annual Meeting; President's Address on 'The Method of Kite-Flying from a Steam Vessel, and Meteorological Observations obtained thereby off the West Coast of Scotland.'
 — Entomological, 8.—Annual Meeting.
 — Geological, 8.—'The Figure of the Earth,' Prof. W. J. Sollas; 'On the Sedimentary Deposits of Southern Rhodesia,' Mr. A. J. C. Molyneux.
 — Microscopical, 8.—President's Address.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'The Metric System,' Mr. A. Ronnenschein.
 THURS. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Twentieth Century,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep.
 — Royal 45.
 — Society of Arts, 45.—'Indian Domestic Life,' Mr. J. D. Rees.
 — Royal Institution, 5.—'Pre-Phœnician Writing in Crete,' Lecture II., Dr. A. J. Evans.
 — London Institution, 6.—'The Folk-Songs of the English Villages,' Dr. F. J. Sawyer.
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Metric System.'
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.—'A Submerged Roman Foreshore in the Bay of Naples,' Mr. R. T. Günther.
 FRI. 'Viking Club, 83.—'Goshland,' Pastor A. V. Storm.
 — Royal Institution, 9.—'Recent Volcanic Eruptions,' Dr. Tempest Anderson.
 SAT. Mathematical Association, 2.—Annual Meeting; Papers on 'Some Class Diagrams for Intuitive Geometry,' Mr. E. M. Langley; 'The Representation of Imaginary Points on a Plane by Real Points,' Prof. A. Lodge; 'Incommensurables by means of Continuous Decimals,' Mr. E. Budden.
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'The Bicentenary of Samuel Pepys; his Musical Contemporaries,' Lecture II., Sir F. Bridge.

Science Gossip.

WITH the title "English Men of Science," and under the editorship of Dr. J. Reynolda Green, Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, Messrs. Dent & Co. propose shortly to commence the publication of a series of volumes, contributed by writers prominent in literature and science, to range, in some degree, with Messrs. Macmillan's "English Men of Letters." Its main idea will be to set forth the part played by Great Britain in that rapid and striking development of science which, confined to no one nation nor to any single continent, was one of the most marked features of the nineteenth century.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish this month 'Train's Autobiography: My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands,' written in his seventy-fourth year. Train had a large share in the construction of the Union and Pacific Railway, and travelled very widely. There is an interesting chapter on 'The Building of the First Street Railway in England.' This book is published in America by Messrs. Appleton, and there is already a considerable demand for it in England.

THE Geological Society of London will this year award its medals and funds as follows: the Wollaston Medal to Prof. Rosenbusch, of Heidelberg; the Murchison Medal to Dr. Charles Callaway; the Lyell Medal to Mr. F. W. Rudler; the Bigsby Medal to Dr. Henry M. Ami, of Ottawa; the Prestwich Medal to Lord Avebury; the Wollaston Fund to Mr. L. L. Belinfante; the Murchison Fund to Mrs. Gray; the Lyell Fund to Mr. G. E. Dibley and Mr. S. S. Buckman.

THE Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, established at Falmouth, of which Sir William Preece, F.R.S., is president, has issued its sixty-ninth annual report, and the Society's work is therein shown to be of a most useful and progressive character. Interest in the Falmouth Observatory continues unabated, and the decision to detach the magnetic observational work at Kew, in consequence of the proximity of that observatory to the electric tramways, has certainly not lessened it. The National Physical Laboratory undertakes an annual inspection of the Falmouth magnetographs and the examination and discussion of the magnetic curves, while the Royal Meteorological Society inspects the climatological station. A short description is given by Sir William Preece of the great magnetic storm of February 13th-14th, 1892, together with a reproduction of the storm curves obtained at the observatory.

THE Committee on Ichthyological Research has reported in a Blue-book (price 4s. 1d.) valuable suggestions as to scientific study in matters affecting the fisheries of the United Kingdom. The aid of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not, however, be easy to obtain.

A REAL success in the much-coveted achievement by all Asiatic explorers of reaching Lhasa has to be recorded in favour of a Japanese

Buddhist student, whose name has not been given in the Indian papers which publish an account of his exploit. The main object of his journey seems to have been to discover any differences that there may be between the ritual of Tibet and that of Japan. As soon as the Tibetans discovered that he was a Buddhist they offered him every hospitality, not merely allowing him to reside at Lhasa, but also showing him all places of interest. It is said that this Japanese gentleman intends to publish an account of his journey, first in Japanese and afterwards in English.

THE death, in his fiftieth year, is reported from Strassburg of Dr. Pfizner, Professor Extraordinarius at the Anatomical Institute, and well known through his anthropological studies.

GREAT relief was felt at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on the 9th inst. at the information that the great telescope of the Yerkes Observatory had not been injured by the fire, which destroyed only the celestat, an instrument of a kind first suggested by M. Lippmann in 1895.

PROF. MAX WOLF, of Königstuhl, Heidelberg, announces the discovery of a small planet (which is, however, probably identical with one registered on November 21st) on the 23rd ult., and three on the 24th.

THE death is announced, in the sixtieth year of his age, of Herr Anton Thraen, pastor of the small town of Dingelstädt, in Saxony, and amateur astronomer, who made from time to time many valuable investigations of cometary and planetary orbits. In recognition of these labours one of the small planets (No. 442) received the name Eichsfelder, from that of the district in which he resided.

MR. ARTHUR MEE, of Tremynfa, Llanishan, near Cardiff, has again published (the seventh year of issue) his handy card calendar under the title 'The Heavens at a Glance, 1903,' and, without diminishing the information conveyed, has reduced it to a more convenient size (12½ in. by 10 in.) by the simple device of printing a part on the opposite side. It will be found very useful for suspension in the room of an amateur observer of the heavens.

WE have received the eleventh number of vol. xxi. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, the principal paper in which is by Prof. Mascari on the independent existence of solar facule and protuberances.

FINE ARTS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Bases of Design. By Walter Crane. Second Edition. (Bell & Sons.)—In an "Author's Note on the Present Edition" Mr. Crane says: "This reprint of 'The Bases of Design' gives me an opportunity to correct a few errors which had inadvertently crept in on its first appearance." It is a pity that he has not taken fuller advantage of this opportunity, for the book, though somewhat lacking in system and orderly development, is interesting and suggestive, and contains many ingenious hints concerning the origin of various forms of design, as well as many illustrations excellently chosen to stimulate the fancy of students, such as those to whom these lectures were first addressed. It certainly has sufficient value to justify a little more labour in ridding both text and illustrations of their many inaccuracies and the faults of grammar and drawing which at present go far to obscure their real worth. Thus, on p. 16 the sentences on the arch imply that the substitution of the arcade for the Greek colonnade was due to sunshine, which is absurd. On p. 28 we find: "To support the weight and thrust of towers and spires, buttresses were used, and these became, also, a striking and characteristic feature of the pointed arch." It was, of course,

the thrust of roofs, whether of timber or stone, that required the use of buttresses; and how can any buttress be a feature of an arch? On p. 34 is the following sentence, a compound of bad grammar and confused thought which might find a parallel in many other passages of the book:—

"As windows, in the course of the evolution of the Gothic style, were made broader, or rather, the window opening proper from wall to wall being [sic] greatly increased in width and height, they were supported and divided into panels or lights by elaborate stone tracery, a tracery which becomes almost as distinct a province of design as the design of the glass itself—distinct from, yet in close relationship to the architecture of the building."

What is a "window opening proper from wall to wall"? and in what possible way is the design of tracery distinct from the architecture of the building? On p. 46 "eclecticism" is printed for "eclecticism." Sentences without verbs are almost too common to be noticed—on p. 344 is a particularly flagrant instance. The illustrations, though unhackneyed and full of suggestions, suffer from the same lack of scholarship as the text, and, when they are not photographic, from the inability to deal with the human figure that has marred so much of Mr. Crane's work. While he is well endowed with a sense of the picturesque, that of proportion has been denied to him altogether. The nobly profiled entablature of the Temple of the Sibyl (not "Sibill!") at Tivoli is woefully traduced on p. 55. If it was worth drawing with so much elaboration, it was worth drawing correctly. P. 63 contains a hardly recognizable caricature of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence; and it is startling to be told that the strangely constructed man and woman on p. 237 are figures in a Greek relief. The subject-matter of the book is often fanciful and over-ingenious, but with that we have no quarrel, for it will serve to make readers think for themselves. But for the honour of artistic scholarship in England we do complain of the manner in which a man of the eminence of Mr. Crane can allow a second edition of his book to appear disfigured by elementary errors which an hour's careful revision might have done away with.

Fred Walker. By Clementina Black. (Duckworth.)—This little book is not only prettily got up, but also pleasantly and modestly written. Walker is an artist about whom it is easy to make mistakes, and these mistakes the author has avoided with some tact. In a popular monograph of this kind the writer is hardly expected by editors or publishers to be a very severe critic, so that the tone of such books is apt to be more laudatory than that which rigorous justice would adopt. Nevertheless, in the present instance, the praise which Walker deserves is so judiciously worded that the reader is not likely to be enticed into finding excellence in the man's very defects. Apart from his obvious sentimentality, for which the taste of his time and his training as an illustrator of popular stories may to some extent be held responsible, he was not a great or perfect artist, though in some respects he was distinctly an original one. Walker was one of the few painters of his time who really tried to design—to make his pictures truly pictorial, and not mere illustrations. As a rule his habits as a wood-engraver clung too closely to him, and compelled him to vignette his principal figures, and so enfeeble designs which had real force and structural sense. When comparatively free from this influence, as in 'The Bathers,' and more especially in 'The Plough,' he came near to producing works of art of the highest importance. His taste in colour was original, but not fortunate, though we might be more charitable towards his preference for hot reds and yellows had they not been such an evil influence upon subsequent English work. That the volume before us should in so small a compass deal with this rather complex personality so sanely and so completely is no small achievement, especially

when one considers how much shallow sentiment might easily have been lavished upon an art like that of Fred Walker.

The new volume of the *Vanity Fair Album*, published at the office of the paper, is similar to its predecessors. "Spy" has been, as usual, generally successful, sometimes in the line of portraiture and sometimes in that of caricature. The frontispiece group of judges, 'Heads of the Law,' is excellent, though Mr. Justice Romer is too red. Mr. Lawson Walton, Mr. Cripps, and Sir W. Broadbent are good caricatures. Sir E. Barton, Count Hayashi, Mr. McEwan, Mr. Swift MacNeill, and the Duke of Devonshire are good portraits, and Lord Cromer a fair portrait. Admiral Gervais is made too young. Lord Mayor Dimsdale and King Dick Seddon are among the few failures.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

II.

SOME English landscapes in the first gallery still remain to be noticed. Perhaps the greatest surprise of all is the remarkable Reynolds landscape belonging to Mr. Knowles, which is so close a study of Titian's manner and so brilliantly successful a one as almost to suggest his hand at first sight. It is, however, very distinct from Titian: the drawing of the trees is more summary and less constructive, and the paint more liquid and fused. There are also one or two notes of colour, especially in the distant hills, that Titian would, we think, have rejected as too sweet. But for all that it is what a fine romantic sense of the pictorial associations of landscape Reynolds possessed. Indeed, if one judged it absolutely on its own merits, without any knowledge of the authorities Reynolds quotes, one would have to admit that it was a more complete and satisfying creation than the works of Constable, a much more assiduous and scrupulous student of landscape. Constable it was who, at a time when Crome unblushingly exhibited landscapes which he designated as "in the style of Richard Wilson," formulated the idea of the necessity of originality and the conscious search for a personal note. That, in his struggle to gather into the limits of pictorial expression new observations of nature, Constable sometimes risked failure one sees in the large *Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows* (No. 72). Here the motive of the composition is not strong enough; the main masses of light and shade are not large enough in disposition to bear the weight of such a quantity of material observation as the artist has introduced into his rendering; and the total effect is spotty and disintegrated.

Far more successful are the two large Constables in the first gallery—the final version of the *Leaping Horse* (14) and the *Opening of Waterloo Bridge* (4). With regard to the former, we cannot agree with those who find this version, even in the matter of composition, an improvement on the full-sized study at South Kensington. Constable has cleared away the willow tree which, in the earlier version, balances so precisely as somewhat to counteract the silhouette of the leaping horse, but he has, unfortunately, replanted it where it does most to weaken the central idea of the composition, namely, the contrast between the awkward agility of the carthorse and the slow, stately swing of the barge moving under way. The latter movement is given superbly in the South Kensington picture by the contrast of the horizontal lines of the barge with the emphatic upright which closes the group of trees whence it emerges. In the finished picture the barge is less massively designed, and the upright is frittered away by the unfortunate willow tree, which Constable did not see how to abolish altogether, and for which he never found quite the right position. In addition to this the finished picture has too much the air of a replica, as though the inspiration of the idea

had spent itself while he was still at work on the preparatory studies. Even in the 'Waterloo Bridge' something of the same effect is felt in the too mechanical granulation of the surface by which the artist sought to interpret the atmospheric effect of movement and vibration. Turner showed again and again—in the 'Trout Stream,' for example—how much more finely such a quality of paint could be used. Still the 'Waterloo Bridge' remains a great picture, in which for once Constable managed to bring the cold purplish greys and ashen lights of a London landscape within the limits of a definite colour scheme, and that without a hint of the leaden opacity which more recent landscape has accepted as the formula for rendering these particular relations. For quality, at all events, Constable is seen at his best in Mr. Salting's brilliant sketch of *Salisbury Cathedral* (33), where the frank touches of discreet colour gain their full value from the reddish ground which is allowed to show through.

The two De Wints (3 and 5) in the first room show the painter in his happiest and most characteristic mood. Though he was by no means a great colourist—his shadows tend to be heavy and colourless—his strong feeling for chiaroscuro comes out to greater advantage in such oil paintings as these and the kindred ones at South Kensington than in his water-colours. Of Cotman we feel that the reverse holds. From none of the pictures seen here should we have ever guessed at the power of reserved colouring and stately composition of one that we know in his earlier water-colours. The *St. Malo* (18) is the finest, but even this is relentless in its unmitigated oppositions of hot browns and acid blues. The *Homeward Bound* (15), if it were indeed his, which we doubt, would show him as already anticipating the confused and shifty technique, and with it something of the forced sentiment, of the romanticist school.

We have as yet left out of consideration what is perhaps the finest landscape in the whole exhibition, Turner's *Boats carrying out Anchors and Cables to Dutch Men-of-War in 1665* (12). The curiously prosaic and long-winded title under which it was exhibited in 1804 is characteristic of the period of Turner's career to which it belongs—when, that is, he had scarcely begun to affect ostensibly imaginative subjects or to explain them by extracts from his own poetical works. It is none the less one of his most deeply imaginative and intensely poetical pictures. He has found, perhaps more perfectly than elsewhere, just the right pictorial symbols to express an imaginative sense of the life of the sea; the heavy lurch of the great man-of-war and the strain of sails and rigging in a stiff and steady wind are realized convincingly. Of literally exact tone and colour there is hardly a trace; the whole is transposed deliberately into a perfectly determined key; but the illusion of reality, of movement and life, is beyond question. In colour, in the firm solidity of the handling, and in the perfect co-ordination of a complex web of tone-masses, it marks the highest level of Turner's achievement.

In the second gallery is a still earlier work, *Harlech at Sunset* (29), which is of peculiar interest for the light it throws on Turner's character as an artist. It is so closely modelled on Wilson that at first one might almost take it for his; only there is a certain want of dignity in the sentiment, a faint suggestion already in this early work of the faults in taste which were to blossom so egregiously later on. How much he learnt from Wilson is seen again by a comparison of the latter's *Atalanta and Meleager* (28) with the *Fifth Plague of Egypt* (66), both from Sir Frederick's Cook's collection. In both the leading motive of the distance is made up of rectangular masses of building seen in a pallid light against a dark mass of cloud. And here again the older painter treats it with a

refinement and delicacy to which Turner, forcing further the menacing quality of the effect, scarcely attains.

The modern landscapes in the water-colour and black-and-white rooms can scarcely expect much attention when contrasted with such a display of examples of the great period of English landscape. Mr. Corbet is seen in his earlier pieces as a promising scholar of Signor da Costa. Unfortunately he seems to have had only a flabby prettiness to put forward when once he cast aside his master's manner and tried to see for himself. Mr. Brett is not seen well here; it is only in one or two quite early works, such as the 'Val d'Aosta,' that a certain pertinacious curiosity comes to aid his want of any genuine artistic aim.

Many of the landscapes of the English School, notably some of those attributed to Cotman and Crome, are exceedingly puzzling. We propose to devote later on an article to the discussion of the more curious points raised by an authority who has made a special study of the period.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

OF the three Scotch painters exhibiting at the rooms of the Fine-Art Society, Mr. D. Y. Cameron, at least on the present occasion, makes the most definite effort at style. His etchings, almost from the first, gave expression to a very personal outlook upon architecture and landscape, although some years ago he had not learnt to express himself with equal facility in other mediums. Now he has acquired that facility, and has taught himself to convey in oil paint the sense for picturesque design, the planning of agreeable masses of tone, which have made his etchings generally popular. His method may be briefly described as one of broad and admirable patchwork, strengthened by a frank use of outlines. An unerring eye for what is pictorial, coupled with pleasant taste in colour, make all Mr. Cameron's exhibits real works of art. Yet they are not, we think, so fine as the painter might have made them. Partly, no doubt, this is the result of possessing a temperament which is interested almost as much by a picturesque subject as it is by a grand one. An equally dangerous possession is a remarkable facility of hand, which enables Mr. Cameron to get things nearly right so quickly that he can have but little inducement to go a step further and get them wholly right. In No. 58, for instance, a carelessness about tonality deprives the distance of all atmosphere; while in No. 54 a similar carelessness in modelling the towers of the castle, the dominant feature of the composition, makes the whole work look coarse and heavy. In spite of these defects the pictures are always strong and artistic, and therefore well worth seeing. Were they also a little more delicate, two or three of them would be really fine landscapes.

Another strong painter, the late Mr. T. Hope MacLachlan, is represented as an etcher at Mr. Gutekunst's gallery in King Street. To many the proofs now exhibited will be the first indication that Mr. MacLachlan was an etcher at all, for the plates, it is said, were not discovered and printed till after his death. The etchings were done on zinc, which does not allow of the refinements attainable by those who work on copper, but in the present case the coarser metal seems to have served the artist's purpose admirably, since the effects he aimed at were fresh and forcible rather than delicate or profound. Admirers of Mr. MacLachlan's talent as a painter may, therefore, go to this little exhibition in King Street without any fear of dissipating a cherished ideal.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 13th inst. the following engravings. After Corbould: Evening, or the Fisherman's Return,

by W. Ward, 26*l*. After Wheatley: Rustic Benevolence, by G. Keating, 36*l*.; Turnips and Carrots (Cries of London), by T. Gauguin, 54*l*. After Morland: Inside of a Country Alehouse, by W. Ward, 49*l*.; Rural Amusement, by J. R. Smith, 47*l*. After J. Ward: The Citizens' Retreat, by W. Ward, 52*l*. After J. R. Smith: Thoughts on Matrimony, by W. Ward, 31*l*. After Reynolds: Countess Spencer, by Bartolozzi, in colours, 28*l*.; another example, before any letters, 54*l*.; Miss Penelope Boothby, by T. Park, 50*l*.; Peniston Lamb and his Brothers, by Bartolozzi, 32*l*. After J. Russell: Maternal Love (Mrs. Morgan and Child), by P. W. Tomkins, 136*l*. After E. Dayes: An Airing in Hyde Park, by T. Gauguin, 92*l*. After Hoppner: Countess Cholmondeley, and The Hon. H. Cholmondeley, by C. Turner (a pair), 141*l*. After Lavreince: Le Billet-Doux, by De Launay, 25*l*. After Lawrence: Mrs. Farren (Countess of Derby), by Bartolozzi, 107*l*.; Master Lambton, by S. Cousins, 126*l*.; Lady Lyndhurst, by the same, 27*l*.

Fine-Art Society.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers Messrs. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., and John A. Ness were elected Associates of the Society.

THE death is announced of M. Laurent Leclaire, the sculptor, at the age of seventy-six. He was born at Vermenton (Yonne) in 1827, and studied under Vital Dubray. He had been a constant exhibitor at the Salon since 1867, in which year he sent two statues in plaster, 'La Source' and a 'Berger.' He executed highly successful busts of Jean Cousin and Soufflot, and a large number of allegorical works, as well as sketches in charcoal. His last contribution was 'Le Réveil,' which appeared in the Salon in 1900.

SOME very high prices were obtained at the Warren sale in New York on Friday and Saturday last week, 123 pictures realizing a total of 346,275 dollars. Millet's 'La Bergère' headed the pictures of the Barbizon School with 23,500 dollars; this picture was sold in 1854 by Millet to M. Latrone, at whose sale, in 1859, it was catalogued as 'La Tricotouse'; in 1877 it was sold at the Diaz sale for 6,200*fr*., and it was once more knocked down for 37,500*fr*. Corot's 'Orphée et Eurydice' realized 21,500 dollars; Gérôme's 'L'Eminence Grise,' 16,000 dollars; a landscape with tree, by Corot, 15,000 dollars. A portrait of Lady Hervey, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, fetched 10,000 dollars; 'Femmes à la Fontaine,' by Puvris de Chavannes, 8,000 dollars. The Boston Museum has, it is said, acquired some of the most important lots in this sale.

SOME interesting papers were read at the usual monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Monday. The first paper, by Prof. Sir William Turner, gave a detailed description of a chambered cairn with cremation cists which has been excavated in the island of Ronsay, Orkney. The incinerated bones in the cist were said to be mixed with slag, indicating cremation at a very high temperature. A second paper, by Mr. F. R. Coles, gave a report in continuation of previous surveys of stone circles in the north-east of Scotland. One circle, that at Rappla Wood, Burrellesdales, is interesting from its peculiar features, and from the fact that when it was excavated in 1861 several different modes of burial appeared within its area, with fragments of urns both of the cinerary and food-vessel types and portions of a thin bronze dagger-blade. A paper by the Rev. J. C. Carrick, of Newbattle, near Edinburgh, gave an account of certain churchyard monuments and relics there, including a funeral bell and the heavy irons used to protect graves from desecration by resurrectionists.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Broadwood Concert. Popular Concert.

THE programme of the fifth Broadwood Concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday, January 8th, included Sir Hubert Parry's Pianoforte Trio in B minor, originally produced by Mr. E. Dannreuther at Orme Square in 1884. The whole work is extremely clever, though at times dry. The two middle movements, *Lento* and *Allegretto Vivace*, however, make an immediate appeal; the music in them seems to have more of nature than of art. The interpreters were Madame Amina Goodwin and Messrs. Simonetti and Whitehouse. Four sonnets from Mr. Holmes's 'The Triumph of Love,' set to music by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, were heard for the first time. Miss Marie Brema was the vocalist, and she was accompanied by the composer himself. At first hearing we felt No. 3, "When, in the solemn stillness of the night," to be the finest of the four, and next to it No. 2, "Like as the thrush in winter"; but the moods of the poems naturally suggested music of tenderer, more lyrical character, easier to follow. They all, however, require close study; for there is so much thought and clever workmanship in them, that until the music becomes familiar one can scarcely grasp the true spirit underlying it. An Andante and Allegro Vivace for pianoforte trio, by Dr. Alan Gray, did not create a strong impression. An excellent performance of Beethoven's Quintet for pianoforte, clarinet, horn, oboe, and bassoon, by Madame Goodwin and Messrs. G. A. Clinton, A. Borsdorf, W. M. Malsch, and T. Wotton, proved most enjoyable, only somehow or other it did not seem to fit in well with the general scheme of the programme. It is a very early work of the master's, and there are many Mozart reminiscences in it, at which we now smile, but which, when the music was first heard, must have induced wiseacres to shake their heads and declare that the young composer displayed little originality.

There was no novelty in the programme of the first Saturday Popular Concert of the new year. We can, however, record a fine performance of Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18, No. 3, by Messrs. Kruse, Haydn Inwards, A. E. Féris, and H. Walenn. The last five of the master's quartets will all be given later at the Joachim Concerts, so that it is interesting now to hear the earlier works of the kind. Beethoven, like Wagner, as he progressed, naturally thought less and less of his earlier efforts—spoke of them, indeed, at times with a certain contempt. To genius such an attitude is permissible, but not to ordinary mortals: the freshness, power, and energy in the D Quartet, and the foreshadowings of a ripier period, make it of vivid interest. The early aspirations as well as the ripest achievements of Beethoven are equally worthy of attention. As in the later, so also in the earlier works, there are some which show far less inspiration than others; but the quartet in question is a fine example of his early period. The other concerted piece of the afternoon was Schumann's Quintet,

Op. 44, with Herr Bauer as pianist. Of his finished technique and intelligence he had already given strong proof in Brahms's 'Variations on a Theme by Handel,' but in the quintet his playing was far more emotional; and for this it is easy to account: there is deeper feeling, more poetry, in the latter work. Herr Bauer's reading was admirable, except, perhaps, that the third movement was taken at virtuosic pace; moreover, the pianist deserves high praise for having the lid of the instrument shut. Miss Marie Brema sang Schumann's cycle 'Frauen-Liebe und Leben' with marked skill and feeling, though with certain dramatic effects not altogether in keeping with the style of the music. There was an attempt at applause after the first number, but the sensitive artist soon managed to make her audience understand that in a cycle such interruptions are totally out of place.

Musical Gossip.

SIR CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD has resigned his position as conductor of the Bach Choir, and Dr. H. Walford Davies, organist of the Temple Church, has been appointed as his successor. We wish him every success. Mr. E. H. Thorne, organist of St. Anne's, Soho, does much to make known one or two of Bach's choral works and his organ compositions, but he stands almost alone as a champion of the great master. We hope that Dr. Davies will produce some of the many great, virtually unknown church cantatas, and that he will arouse enthusiasm similar to that created by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, when the latter produced the 3 minor Mass in 1876 for the first time in England.

WAGNER's 'Siegfried' was given at the Teatro Costanzi, Rome, for the first time, and in Italian, on December 30th, and received with enthusiasm. Signora Fausta Labia impersonated Brünnhilde, and Signor Raphael Grani Siegfried. Signor Edoardo Vitale conducted.

A BEETHOVEN chamber-music festival will be held at Bonn May 17th-21st. The Joachim Quartet is engaged, and all the master's quartets will be performed.

A STATUE of Berlioz, the work of the sculptor Urbain Basset, will be erected at Grenoble in August in connexion with the festival to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the French master. The statue is 2m. 40 in height. The composer is standing, in pensive attitude, giving birth, as it were, to some work. The pedestal will be quadrangular, and on the sides in bronze bas-relief will be represented scenes from his principal works; and at the back medallions of Gluck and Shakespeare united by the palm of immortality. It seems a pity that place could not also have been found for two other great idols of Berlioz—viz., Virgil and Weber.

M. VINCENT D'INDY's "action musicale" in two acts, 'L'Étranger,' of which he has written both text and music, was produced at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, on January 7th. A long notice appeared in *Le Ménestrel* of January 11th, signed Lucien Solvay. The action, as in 'Tristan,' is psychological. The stranger arrives in a fishing village, and falls deeply in love with Vita, a young maiden betrothed to a handsome custom-house officer. The mental struggle of the stranger between love and duty forms the theme of the piece. He decides to go away, but a storm arises and his vessel is in danger. Vita orders the life-boat to be manned, and herself goes out to the rescue, but neither returns. M. d'Indy's skill in writing and in orchestration and his dra-

matic feeling are fully recognized, and the new work is said to display his powers at their fullest. The performance was given under the direction of M. Sylvain Dupuis. Vita was impersonated by Mlle. Friché, and L'Étranger by M. Albers. The composer, who was present, was recalled three times after the first act, and at the close warmly applauded.

Of Russian symphonic music much has been heard during the last few years at the "Symphony" and other concerts at Queen's Hall. Mr. Henry J. Wood may, perhaps, have overplayed certain works of Tchaikowsky, yet to him we owe a debt of gratitude for materially increasing our knowledge of a school of music of high interest and importance. Of writers on Russian music there are few; among them Mrs. Rosa Newmarch occupies a prominent place. Her knowledge of the subject must have been gathered to some extent from books, but she has paid many visits to Russia, and come into personal contact with most of the composers of note. In the January number of the *Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musik Gesellschaft* there is an interesting article from her pen on Serov, which deals with his operas 'Judith,' 'Rogneda,' and 'The Power of Evil,' also with his opinions as musical critic.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League, 7.30, Queen's Hall.
MON. Mr. Carlo Sabatini's Violin Recital, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
TUES. Highbury Philharmonic Society, 8, The Athenæum, Highbury.
WED. Mr. Basil Mario's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Herr Kreisler's Violin Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
— Mr. T. E. Brinkwell's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
— Dr. Lierhammer's Vocal Recital, 8.20, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Miss Jean Newman's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Mr. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
SAT. London Bailed Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Saturday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCE OF WALES'S—'Fiamma,' a Drama in Four Acts, from the French of Mario Uchard. By J. T. Grein and Henry Hooton.

VERY moderate interest can attend the production for a solitary occasion of a play of purely foreign growth, with the burden on its back of almost half a century. If experiments of the kind are of frequent recurrence, it must surely be because Mr. Grein, who is mainly responsible for them, holds that some time or other one of them will win success. With 'La Fiammina' of Mario Uchard, superfluously abridged in title to 'Fiamma,' he has gone as near as he is like to get to the object at which he aims. At the first production of this work at the Comédie Française, on March 12th, 1857, a pleasant stimulus was afforded to the nerves of the Parisians in the indiscretion of the dramatist, who, having quarrelled with and separated from his wife, made her conjugal shortcomings the subject of a dramatic flagellation. The wife in question was Madeleine Brohan, one of the most beautiful and popular of the *sociétaires* of the Comédie Française, who, finding domestic restrictions a bar to her stage career, abandoned her husband and child, and prosecuted, under changed influences, her career in Russia. In order that the scandal might not prove too overpowering, Uchard presented his heroine as an operatic *prima donna* instead of an actress, and her husband, otherwise himself, as the greatest painter of the day. Returning to Paris with her lover when her son, who has always believed her dead, is on the point of getting married, she finds herself compromising his career at every point

and endangering his existence, since the youth, scandalized at the reports he hears concerning his mother, scatters right and left provocation to duels. When in the end she finds a combat inevitable between her paramour and her son, and learns beside that her reappearance puts a stop to the marriage between the youth and the girl he loves, she realizes the full extent of her misdeeds, resigns her lover and her career, and buries herself where she will never more be heard of. Very *raide* is the penalty exacted from the wife. It did not shock the Frenchman of that day, however, nor is there anything of which to complain. The play will be pronounced theatrical, since it deals with a theatrical subject; it is characteristically French in subject and treatment, which it has every right to be, being written by a Frenchman for a French public. It is none the less a powerful and emotional play, against which but one thing is to be urged. It demands a class of acting of which our stage is destitute. A cast of what now appears unprecedented splendour was assigned it, the principal characters being played by Geffroy and Talbot; by Delaunay, Bressant, and Got, then near the outset of their careers, and not to be rivalled; and by Madame Judith and Mlle. Stella Colas, the subsequent Juliet at the Princess's. A cast such as this could not in the last half-century have been rivalled on any stage, and it is neither just nor kind to compare it with modern exponents. But with the absence of distinction and style at present visible it would be better not to have produced the piece. We are at least Englishmen, to parody words of Heine in the 'Reisebilder,' and we cannot with absolute equanimity see our shortcomings held up in so fierce a light. 'Fiammina' was given by French companies visiting England at the St. James's in 1872 and at the Princess's in 1874.

MRS. MARGARET EBURNE.

By the death of Mrs. Margaret Eburne, aged seventy-three, on January 6th, at Hillside, Seabrooke, Hythe, the last survivor of a trio of united friends, who were all married in Edinburgh in 1845, actors and actresses in the company of William Henry Murray, brother of Mrs. Henry Siddons, of the Kemble family, comes to an end. She had long ago retired into private life, and has died of heart disease. She was the widow of Mr. H. Eburne, known as Hawthorn of 'Love in a Village,' and 'My name is Wenonga, a great Pawnee chief,' in Dr. Bird's 'Nick of the Woods.' Of the three couples, Sam Cowell was the first to die, in 1864; his widow, Emilia Marguerite, survived till January, 1900. H. Leigh Murray and his wife "Lizzie Leigh," born Lee, with her sister Clara, are also gone. Mr. H. Eburne died at Kennington Butts, South London, and was buried at Woking Cemetery by the same lifelong friend, the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, who last week, at her dying wish, buried Mrs. Eburne at Cheriton, Folkestone. She made her successful *début* at Sadler's Wells, under Mr. Phelps's management, as Pauline Deschappelles, and the *Times* was eloquent in her praise. She lived to play the widow Melnotte. As Margaret Macfarlane, before her marriage at sixteen years of age, she secured popularity in 'The Climbing Boy.' Those who knew her testify to her many excellent qualities during her long life.

Dramatic Gossip.

In a miscellaneous programme given on Saturday afternoon for a charitable purpose at the Vaudeville, and including three separate items, one, in the shape of a one-act play by Miss Gladys Unger, entitled 'Edmund Kean,' is a novelty. It is a work of pure fantasy, dealing with an unknown and not very conceivable episode in the life of the actor. With a more subdued interpretation it might add something to our stage, since the juvenile author at least displays dramatic aptitude. The best performance consisted of the Jennifer of Miss Henrietta Watson, a capable, earnest, and conscientious performance. Miss Ellaline Terriss appeared for the first time in 'You and I,' a musical farce by Messrs. Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter, to which new songs and dances have been added. In 'Scrooge,' Mr. J. C. Buckstone's adaptation of 'A Christmas Carol,' Mr. Seymour Hicks reappeared as Ebenezer Scrooge, and made the most, if not too much, of the part. The same performance is repeated this afternoon, and on the two following Saturdays.

'**DIE REVOLVER-JOURNALISTEN**' of Herr Otto Ernst was produced at the Great Queen Street Theatre on the 8th inst. It is a comedy nominally in five acts, but really in six, and gives an animated picture of the dishonest and unscrupulous proceedings of certain German journalists. It is regarded in esoteric circles as a response of the author to the hostile opinion expressed by many critics of a recent play of his which was received with favour by the public, but not by the press. For reasons contemptible when they are not malignant, the leaders of the staff of *Die Gerechtigkeit* form a cabal against Dr. Felix Frank, a young and rising musician. Their schemes profit them nothing, but a lively picture of over-sensitiveness on the part of the hero is exhibited, and some highly coloured types of journalistic dishonesty are presented. Herr Behrend and Herr Andersen took part in a performance which was capable, but not specially noteworthy.

'**THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR**,' revived this evening at His Majesty's, will remain in the bills of that house until February 17th, when it will be replaced by Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' to which, as we hear with some surprise, a happy termination has been provided.

'**THE MANXMAN**' of Messrs. Hall Caine and Wilson Barrett was revived on Wednesday afternoon at the Adelphi. This is the later of the two versions of the novel for which Mr. Barrett is responsible, and was first seen in London at the Lyric in November, 1896. Mr. Barrett resumed his original part. Miss Lillah McCarthy's acting was satisfactory in all respects.

A FOUR-ACT adaptation of 'Lorna Doone' has been produced by Miss Annie Hughes at Tunbridge Wells, with a view, it is suggested, to transference to London. Miss Hughes played Gwenny; Miss Flossie Wilkinson, Lorna Doone; and Mr. Abingdon, Councillor Doone.

ACCORDING to a statement of Sir Henry Irving, the episode of Pia de' Tolomei will be enshrined in the forthcoming drama of 'Dante,' by MM. Sardou and Moreau. This woman, whom Dante places in the antepurgatory, is the heroine of Westland Marston's 'Put to the Test,' played by Ada Cavendish during her management of the Olympic.

MR. GERALD LAWRENCE has been engaged by Sir Henry Irving, and, besides playing a leading part in 'Dante,' will appear as Bassanio, Nemours in 'Louis XI,' and other characters.

THE promised adaptation of Rudyard Kipling's 'The Light that Failed' has gone into rehearsal at the Lyric. The piece, which is in a prologue and three acts, will be played by Miss Gertrude

Elliott, Miss Nina Boucicault, Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, Mr. Sydney Valentine, and Mr. Forbes Robertson.

THE Royalty will shortly open, under the management of Miss Kate Santley, the lessee, with 'A Snug Little Kingdom,' announced as "a Bohemian comedy," by Mr. Mark Ambient, author of 'A Little Ray of Sunshine.'

DURING the last few days the Bethlehem tableaux have been given again in the parochial hall attached to the church of St. John the Divine, Kennington. The object of the representation is, in the words of the vicar (the Rev. C. E. Brooke), "devotional rather than instructive"; and assuredly it is no mere spectacle, but a service in which actors and audience reverently join. The series consists of thirteen tableaux (each shown in two or three phases), illustrating the Nativity and child-life of Christ; each scene is introduced by the recitation of a passage from the Gospels, and accompanied by music, choral and instrumental, carefully and wisely chosen from the best melodies of the Christian Church.

MISS ROMA GUILLON LE THIÈRE, an actress of French extraction, who died on the 8th inst., was for a good many years before the public, and played some parts of importance. A friend of Palgrave Simpson, and through him of John Clayton and Arthur Cecil, she played, through their influence, many parts of dowagers, in which some knowledge of the ways of society was substituted for the kind of assertive vulgarity which, even up to the days of T. W. Robertson, was accepted as the stage bearing of a woman of rank. Her voice and manner were hard, but in other respects she was an advance upon her predecessors. Her first appearance is said to have been made at the Royalty, in 1865, as Emilia in 'Othello.' After playing at the St. James's, Lyceum, and elsewhere, she was the original Marquise de Rio-Zarès in 'Diplomacy,' at the Prince of Wales's, January 12th, 1878. She was also the Marquise in a revival of 'Caste,' and supported as the Nurse, March 26th, 1881, Madame Modjeska as Juliet. She was Lucy Ashton in the Lyceum production of 'Ravenswood,' and was at the Haymarket Lady Caroline Pontefract in 'A Woman of No Importance.' Miss Le Thièrè is responsible for a single drama, 'All for Money,' which was given by Miss Amy Sedgwick at the Haymarket in July, 1869, with a cast including Henry Irving and Mrs. Stephens, but had no great success. Her circumstances had of late been straitened, and an appeal on her behalf was made by Mr. Alexander, in whose company she had been.

'IF I WERE KING' is being translated into Danish by the poet Holger Drachmann for the use of a Copenhagen theatre.

MISCELLANEA

The Ghost-word "*Loush*,"—In the third scene of Act I. of Heywood's 'Captives,' in Bullen's 'Old Plays,' iv. 121, is a verb "*loush*," which Mr. Henry Bradley thought too suspicious to be let into his part of the 'Oxford Dictionary.' The passage in which it occurs is, "after a greate tempestous storme":—

Godfrey. All our howses
Are nothinge nowe but windowes, broad bay windowes,
So spacious that carts laden may drive through, e,
And neather *loush* oth' topp or eathere syde.

A reference to the MS. Egerton 1994, leaf 55, shows that the supposed "*loush*" is *brush*, which makes good sense. F. J. FURNIVALL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. P. L.—J. H.—S. G. H.—E. G. A.—received.

A. A.—Duly noted.

C. R. W.—We cannot answer such questions.

T. H.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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